

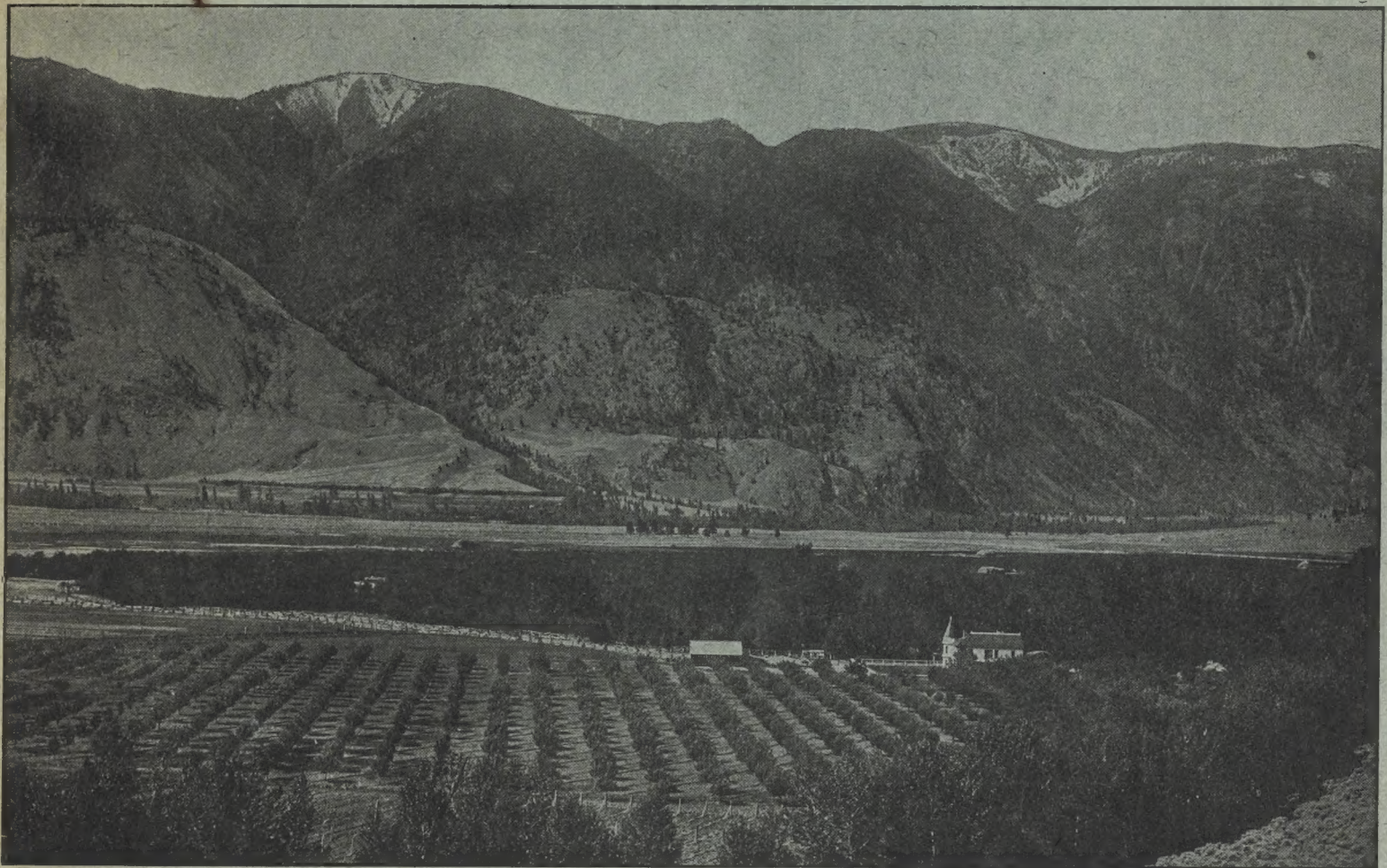


VOL. 5

CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA, JULY, 1909.

No. 7.

The Similkameen Valley



PART OF RICHTER'S ORCHARD—SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY, B.C.

This genial Valley offers an agreeable occupation, a perfect climate and an assured income.

The only spot in Canada, where semi-tropical fruit and vegetables grow perfectly.

Your Chance for Free Trip to Seattle Fair.

To give every person who seeks investment or a home in the fruit section of British Columbia this offer is made.

If you visit British Columbia do not let over zealous real estate men or knockers keep you from seeing the rich newly opened SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY with its genial climate.

Get Particulars re our Free Trip.

THE B. C. FRUITLAND COMPANY, LTD.,

P. D. & D. N. McTAVISH, Agents.

122 8th Avenue West, CALGARY, Alta.,

or KEREMEOS, B.C.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Mail Order Department Wants Your Trade

THESE FEW ITEMS PROVE THAT THEY DESERVE TO GET IT

WINDOW SHADES

The cloth is an excellent quality of oil opaque, on a Hartshorn Roller cream or green. 36" x 72". **50c.**

HUCK TOWLES

Heavy quality that gives excellent wear. 13 x 36. Hemmed ends. Each **12½**

BEDROOM RUGS

Heavy Armister Rugs, fringed at both ends. 54 in. long. Value for \$3.50. Each **\$2.25.**

Write us about LACE CURTAINS

A new shipment has just been opened up, and the values are the best yet. Prices from **70c.** per pair.

Extension Rods for Bedroom Curtains. Special, each **12c.**

DEPT. F. R. R.

Calgary Furniture Store LIMITED

F.F. HIGGS, MANAGER COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS & DECORATORS

Write for samples of Floorcloths and Linoleums—**Free**

Calgary
Brewing
& Malting
Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
"Calgary" Lager, Ale and Porter,
and
the Buffalo Brand of Aerated Waters

Agencies in the principal towns in
Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan
and Manitoba.

CALGARY, - - - ALBERTA

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Herald-Western
Co., Ltd.
CALGARY, ALTA.

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. . . Lithographers
Bookbinders
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. . . and Envelope .
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Quotations on any of these lines
will be given, and all orders
will receive our best
attention.

BEST WORK———
———**BEST PRICES**

Phones 278 & 934

P.O. Box 1696

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to have excursion trains run to the Lethbridge and Lacombe experimental farms. An excursion will be run from Strathcona to Lacombe on July 20th, leaving at 8.45 a.m. Extra coaches are to be supplied on the regular Stettler train. On the Wetaskiwin branch there will be a rate of one fare and one-third plus \$1.05 from Wetaskiwin to Lacombe. Passengers will be picked up at Wetaskiwin by the Strathcona special and carried to Lacombe, returning with this train to Wetaskiwin the same evening.

An excursion will be run from Calgary to Lacombe on July 20th, leaving at 6.45 a.m. These trains will leave Lacombe on the return trip about 7 p.m. the same evening.

A special train will be run from Calgary to Lethbridge on July 23rd, leaving Calgary at 5 a.m., returning from Lethbridge the same evening at 6.30 p.m. A fare and one-third will be given on the regular train from Crow's Nest to Lethbridge. A fare and one-third will also be given on the regular train from Walsh to Lethbridge, and on the A. R. & I. Ry. from Cardston and from Coutts, leaving July 22nd and returning on the 24th.

The superintendents of the Experimental Farms will have several men to act as guides, explaining to people the various matters of interest to be found on the farms. Short addresses will also be delivered. It would be advisable for people to bring their lunch baskets as the farms are located at some little distance.

The Massey-Harris Binder has the greatest name of any machine of its class in the entire world. We will prove it or give one for nothing.

The Coming Universal Use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. Fifteen years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98% and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. Today there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

The De Laval Separator Co.,

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

Sunny - - Southern Alberta - -

The Last Great West

Presents the greatest chance for stock men in America. Best grass, hay, water and climate. Cheapest feed, highest price for good cattle, horses and sheep. Home and foreign markets.

We have for Sale Ranches and Farms of all Sizes

\$30,000 will buy ranch, complete outfit and stock. 1405 acres of deeded land. 97,354 acres leased land, 21 years lease at 2c. per acre actual rental. Controls 20 miles of water front. First class hay land, fenced and cross fenced. Easy Terms.

\$40,000 will buy ranch of 50,000 acres leased land, 21 years lease at 2c. per acre annual rental, including horses, cattle, finely watered. Can add 32,000 acres of leased land at 3c. per acre annual rental. First class hay land, fenced and cross fenced, fine buildings. Easy Terms.

\$33,280 will buy 2080 acres of freehold land. 20,420 acres of lease land, 21 years, 2 c. annual rental. Fenced, well watered by spring. 1000 acres first class agricultural land, 110 acres in crop. Fine sheep or cattle ranch. Six miles from town, one mile from railroad siding.

\$106,700 will buy 9700 acres deeded land and 15,000 acres leased land at 2c. per acre annual rental. Complete ranch outfit. Finely watered, mixed farming proposition in High River District. Easy terms.

\$6,750 will buy 320 acres deeded land, 1280 acres leased land at 2c. per acre annual rental. Good house, sheds, for 200 head of stock. Well watered. Terms.

\$92,800 will buy seven and one quarter sections, 4640 acres wheat land, steam plow proposition. Richest soil in Alberta. Three miles from railroad, elevators, etc. Last crop produced 50½ bushels wheat per acre. Easy terms.

For full descriptions of lands and any other information on Southern Alberta address

List your properties with us.

We have the buyers for
good ranches and
wheat lands.

Royal Investment Co.

Suite 4, Lineham Block

Calgary - - Alberta - - Canada



THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

The Columbia BN Champion Disc
Graphophone—Double Spring Motor
—Oak Cabinet—Aluminum Toned
Arm—Plays any size Record.

PRICE
\$35.00

The New Indestructable Cylinder
Records, the only ones made.

Price 45c. each

The Double Disc Records for all Disc Machines, 10
and 12 inch, without a doubt the most
perfect made.

Price 85c. and \$1.25 each.

Send for Catalogue and other particulars.

D. J. YOUNG & CO., LTD.,

CALGARY,

ALTA

A splendid section 6 miles from
Cayley, good buildings, 60 acres
broken, 30 in Fall wheat, fenced and
cross fenced, at \$20.00 an acre., \$1,500
cash. Terms on balance.

WHY NOT BE A FARMER?

640 acres of choice land 6 miles
from the Town of Claresholm; price,
\$17.50. This we can recommend as
an exceptional bargain.. Terms.

When there is good money in farming, and a farmer the most independent man
on earth, when you can purchase a good farm from us from \$12 an acre up. Do
you know that Alberta Wheat was awarded 1st prize as far back as 1893 at the
Chicago World's Fair?

We are selling small or large **Farms or Ranches, City Property, South
African Scrip, Timber Limits, Fruit Lands, Coal Properties, etc.**

F. C. LOWES & CO.,

**Real Estate and Financial Brokers,
Fruit Lands, Timber Limits, Coal Lands.**

Alberta Block, - CALGARY, ALTA.

1120 acres 14 miles from the Town
of Airdrie, good buildings, all fenced,
a quantity of farm implements; price,
\$15.50 an acre. This must be sold at
once. A great snap for the farmer or
investor.

419 acres 5 miles from Calgary,
good buildings, carrols, etc.; fenced,
river frontage. Price for immediate
sale \$16.00 an acre. Terms.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**SPECIAL
SUMMER
RATES**

TO THE EAST

via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes.

Special coaches and parlor car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Or Via

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only Double Track Line to Eastern Canada.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES

Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS.

For rates, reservations, apply to

A. E. DUFF,

Genl. Agent Passenger Dept.
260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg,
Man.

Geddes & Sheffield BROKERS

Real Estate Insurance

FARM LANDS A SPECIALTY.

We have choice land for sale, from a quarter section to 10,000 acres in a block. Calgary is the grain and live stock centre of the middle west, besides being the chief distributing point of Alberta, Western Saskatchewan and Eastern British Columbia. It has natural gas in large quantities, good railway facilities, splendid water power, and everything that goes to make a large city. We can offer you splendid opportunities for investment in business, residential and suburban property.

SCRIP—Both South African and Half-Breed, on hand at lowest price.

Room 2, Armstrong Block,

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

P.O. Box 1977.

AGENTS.

Responsible, up-to-date poultrymen wanted to handle the Magic Egg Tester at State and County Fairs everywhere. Tells before incubation best eggs for hatching strong, healthy chicks. Sells for \$2.00. Write today for particulars.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS,
Dept. 3. Bridgeburg, Ont.

from the towns. Hot water will be provided free of charge.

These two experimental farms were established in 1907 and have both made good progress. There are many interesting features to be seen, and it is hoped that the people of the province will take advantage of the cheap excursion rates to visit these farms.

PRIZE LIST EDMONTON EXHIBITION.

Clydesdales.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, G. Hutton; 2, T. M. Bruce, Lashburn; 3, E. S. Renton.

Stallion, 3 years—1, A. M. Ledingham.

Stallion, 2 years—1, D. Ricker; 2, D. Fisher & Son.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2—1, L. J. Scott.

Filly, 2 years and under 3—1, W. A. McAlpine; 2, J. Rye & Son.

Filly, 1 year and under 2—1, A. M. Ledingham.

Shires.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Hughson Brothers; 2, J. A. McPherson.

Stallion and three of his get—1, J. A. McPherson.

Percherons.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, S. Dyson; 2, W. Sporle.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3—1, Ed. Auld.

Filly, 3 years and under 4—1, S. G. Martin.

Filly, 2 years and under 3—1, J. Andrea.

Foal, 1909—1, S. G. Martin.

Stallion and three of his get—1, S. Dyson.

Grand Championship, Best Stallion—1, A. M. Ledingham, with Glendale.

Hackneys.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Vanstone & Rogers; 2, E. H. Strathy.

Stallion, 3 years—1, C. J. Robert; 2, J. A. Cox.

Three year old Filly or Gelding—1, J. A. Cox; 2, C. A. Bell.

Mare, 4 years and over—1, C. J. Robert.

Thoroughbreds.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, P. H. Winter; 2, W. Sporle.

Stallion, 3 years old—1, P. H. Winter.

Stallion, 2 years old—1, W. Sporle.

Yearling Stallion—1, W. Sporle.

Brood Mare, with foal by side—1, W. Sporle; 2, P. Winter.

Three year old Filly or Gelding—1, and 2, W. Sporle.

Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, W. Sporle.

Foal of 1909—1 and 2, P. Winter.

Mare, 4 years and over—1 and 2, P. Winter.

Stallion and three of her get, C. N. R. Special—1, P. Winter.

Standard Breds.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, W. N. F. Cameron; 2, E. Auld.

Stallion, 3 years—1, J. W. McLaughlin; 2, W. Reid.

Stallion, 2 years—1, R. Manson.

Stallion, Yearling—1, J. H. McNulty.

Brood Mare, with foal by side—1, J. H. McNulty; 2, W. F. Cameron.

Two year old Filly or Gelding—1, I. Garker; 2, H. M. Quebec.

Foal of 1909—1, J. H. McNulty; 2, W. Reid.

Roadsters.

Single Roadster, Mare or Gelding—1, P. O. Dwyer; 2, G. R. Race; 3, J. H. McKinley.

Single Roadster, Mare or Gelding, under 15½ hands—1, R. Manson; 2, H. J. Helliwell.

Carriage Horses.

Carriage Team in Harness, under 15½ hands—1, J. A. Cox; 2, L. J. Lambert; 3, J. H. McKinley.

For strength, endurance and good work the Massey-Harris Alberta

Are You Going To The Big Fairs?

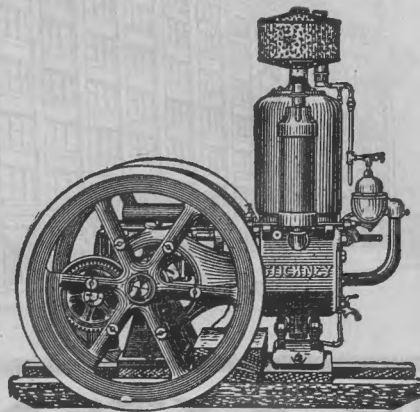
If so see our Exhibits of
CANADIAN AIR MOTOR for pumping and power—STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES, Stationery or Portable, Gravity or Pump Feed—all sizes: also "FLOUR CITY" TRACTION GASOLINE ENGINES. The most complete and best Gasoline Engine in Canada for the Farmer. THEY WILL SOLVE THE POWER QUESTION FOR YOU.



See our line of Armstrong Quam Mfg. Co. (Successors to Kelly & Taneyhill Co.) WELL DRILLING MACHINERY, Rock or Hydraulic, ELLIPTIC or CAM DROP—will drill wells any size or depth. We carry the largest stock of any House in the West: also a full line of Well Drillers Supplies, Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, Saws, Swings,

ALYMER WAGON and STOCK SCALES: The best Scale ever devised for the Farmer.

Get our Catalogue and Prices.



**Ontario Wind Engtn
& Pump Co., Limited,**

Logan and Chambers Sts.,

Winnipeg, Man.

Advertise in the Farm and Ranch Review

A Healthy Life A Happy Home

to be had on a BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM in the British Columbia Southern; Columbia and Kootenay and Columbia and Western Railway Companies' Land Grants. Farm Lands eminently suited for the raising of

Fruit, Grain or Stock

may be purchased in these Grants at low figures for cash, or on Easy Terms, from

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Timber Lands of the highest character, situated in these Grants, are offered for sale in blocks of from 640 acres upwards.

Good Shipping Facilities. Easy Transportation.

For Maps, Application Forms, Regulations and Literature, apply to

J. S. DENNIS

Asst. to 2nd Vice-President, Calgary, Alberta.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Midsummer Sale Has Begun

Our Midsummer Sale is an event of importance in Western Canada and is looked forward to yearly by thousands of customers. For the people of Winnipeg we have our Friday Bargain Day, and our two special sales during the year are our Bargain Days for all who do business with us through the medium of our catalogues. Preparations are made a year ahead for every sale, advantage being taken of manufacturers' offers to give their output at actual cost in order to keep their machinery going during the dull season. In all our buyers' trips abroad not for a single instant is the great sale lost sight of; they have always before them the necessity of maintaining the splendid reputation our sales have acquired in the past.



The Sale commences
July 2 and lasts
until August
15.

OUR EXTENDED STORE

The new storey we have added to our gigantic Winnipeg building this summer is ready for occupancy. This addition was necessary, mainly on account of the enormous increase in our Mail Order business. When we opened our Winnipeg store we felt it was large enough to handle the business for many years. We had hardly become settled before the necessity for more space insistently forced itself upon us, and an enlargement was immediately begun. Additions have been made at short intervals ever since. To our minds nothing demonstrates in so forcible a manner the confidence of the people in our methods of merchandising as the continued necessity for enlarging.

Our Farm Department A Great Success

The unqualified success of our new venture this year in handling farm implements has demonstrated to a remarkable degree the appreciation of Westerners for Eaton prices. The great secret of our success is right buying and selling at a fair rate of profit. We buy right from the manufacturer, no middleman's profits being added. We have no agents' commissions and no losses from bad debts. It is a logical conclusion that the Eaton prices are the very lowest to be obtained anywhere.

BINDER TWINE WILL SOON BE NEEDED

Indications all point to a bountiful harvest and farmers should have everything in readiness for harvesting the grain. Binder Twine is a necessity that should be secured early in the season. Our twine is very smooth and even running and in the past has given every satisfaction. There is positively no risk incurred by ordering at once as our generous guarantee protects you.

"If the twine should prove unsatisfactory for any reason, or if your crops are destroyed by hail, frost, or excessive rains, the twine can be returned at our expense and the full value refunded."

It is not necessary to send any money with your order. It can be paid for on delivery.

We will be pleased to give any information on the laid down cost at any station.

Golden Manilla 550 ft. to lb.	WINNIPEG 9c. per lb.	BRANDON 9c. per lb.	REGINA 9¼c. per lb.	SASKATOON 9⅓c. per lb.	CALGARY 9½c. per lb.	EDMONTON 9½c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8⅓c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8¾c. per lb.	8¾c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

Order Early.
Sale only lasts
6 weeks.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
Winnipeg, Canada

Freight Shipments are most
profitable.

No. 1 Wheat Land**\$5.00 Per Acre**320 Acre Blocks. Residence required.
100 Acres under Cultivation.**MADDEN**

80 McDougall Block

Calgary - - - - - Alberta

CORN HARVESTER cuts and

throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$15. Testimonials and catalogue free, showing harvester at work.

New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas

I received the corn harvester today, it works fine and I would not do without one. My corn has been froze but it works as good as any corn binder and I will do all I can to sell the Harvester. If you wish to use this letter you may and welcome.—F. E. Nelson, Cortland, Ill.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

Write for Booklet, Circulars, Terms, Etc.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.**GERALD S. ROXBURGH, B.A. So. Resident**16 Canada Permanent Block **WINNIPEG****Public Notice****The Supreme Court of Alberta.**

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, both en banc and for the trial of cases civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places:

En Banc.**Edmonton**—Tuesday, 21st September, 1909; Tuesday, 15th March, 1910.**Calgary**—Tuesday, 14th December, 1909; Tuesday, 7th June, 1910.**For Trial of Civil-Non-Jury Causes.****Edmonton and Calgary**—Tuesday, 5th October, 1909; Tuesday, 2nd November, 1909; Tuesday, 7th December, 1909; Tuesday, 1st February, 1910; Tuesday, 1st March, 1910; Tuesday, 5th April, 1910; Tuesday, 3rd May, 1910; Tuesday, 7th June, 1910.**For Trial of Criminal and Civil Jury Causes.****Edmonton and Calgary**—Tuesday, 19th October, 1909; Tuesday, 15th February, 1910; Tuesday, 17th May, 1910.**For Trial of All Civil and Criminal Causes.****Wetaskiwin**—Tuesday, 5th October, 1909; Tuesday, 5th April, 1910.**Red Deer**—Wednesday, 10th November, 1909; Tuesday, 10th May, 1910.**Medicine Hat**—Tuesday, 12th October, 1909; Tuesday, 12th April, 1910;**Macleod**—Tuesday, 23rd November, 1909; Wednesday, 25th May, 1910.**Lethbridge**—Tuesday, 26th October, 1909; Tuesday, 26th April, 1910.

Single Mare or Gelding to Buggy—1, C. J. Robert; 2, L. J. Lambert; 3, J. H. McKinley.

Single Mare to Buggy, under 15½ hands—1, C. J. Roberts.

Team of Ponies to Carriage—1, H. M. Quebec.

Pony, Single to Buggy—1, W. Sporie.

Saddle Horses.

Best Saddle and Harness—1, L. O. Lambert.

Saddle horse ridden by lady—1, Mrs. A. Trant; 2, Mrs. Winters.

Saddle Horse, ridden by gentleman—1, H. M. E. Evans; 2, P. Winters; 3, N. E. Maceb.

Pony, ridden by girl—1, C. Gainer; 2, S. Anderson.

Pony, ridden by lady—1, R. Port; 2, C. E. Gainer; 3, K. Powel; 4, R. C. Watson.

Best Boy Rider, 15 years—1, R. C. Watson.

Shorthorns.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, J. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, J. H. Melick, Edmonton; 3, W. Thirsk, Edmonton.

Bull, 2 yrs. and under—1, C. F. Lyall, Strome; 2, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—1, J. Wilson, Innisfail; 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, C. F. Lyall; 4, J. Caswell.

Bull Calf, 6 months and under 12—1, J. H. Melick; 2, J. Caswell; 3, W. Thirsk; 4, C. F. Lyall.

Bull Calf under 6 months—1, C. F. Lyall; 2, J. Caswell; 3, J. H. Melick; 4, R. W. Caswell.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over—1, R. W. Caswell; 2, O. F. Lyall; 3, J. Caswell; 4, J. Rye & Son; 5, J. H. Melick.

Cow, 3 years and under—1, C. F. Lyall; 2, J. Caswell.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, C. F. Lyall; 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, J. H. Melick; 4, J. H. Melick.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, James Wilson; 2, J. Melick; 3, J. Caswell; 4, R. W. Caswell.

Heifer Calf, 6 months and under 12—1, J. Rye & Son, Duagh; 2, C. F. Lyall; 3, J. Caswell; 4, A. F. McGill.

Heifer Calf, under 6 months—1, J. H. Melick; 2, C. F. Lyall; 3, J. Rye & Son; 4, A. F. McGill.

C.P.R. special—Herd, bull and 3 females—1, C. F. Lyall; 2, R. W. Caswell.

C.P.R. special—Bull, any age—1, J. Caswell; 2, J. Wilson; 3, J. H. Melick.

C.P.R. special—Bull and two of his get—1, J. H. Melick.

Best bull, any age—Gold Medal, J. Caswell.

Cow and three of her progeny—Gold medal, R. W. Caswell.

Herefords.

All won by Jas. Tough.

Polled Angus.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—1, Chas. Ellet, Edmonton; 2, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

Bull calf under 12 months—1, L. Hutchinson; 2, Chas. Ellet.

Cow, three years and over—1, L. Hutchinson; 2 and 3, Chas. Ellet.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, G. Ellet.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, L. Hutchinson.

Heifer calf under 12 months—1 and 2, L. Hutchinson; 3, Chas. Ellet.

1, L. Hutchinson; 2, Chas. Ellet.

Grade Beef Strain for Breeding Purposes.

Best cow, 4 years or over—1, J. Caswell; 2, D. W. Warner; 3, D. W. Warner.

Best Cow, 3 years and under 4—1, J. Caswell; 2, J. Toon.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, D. W. Warner; 2, D. W. Warner; 3, J. Caswell.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, J. H. Morris; 2, D. W. Warner; 3, A. F. McGill.

Heifer, 6 months and under 12—1,

The Massey-Harris Floating Elevator Binder can handle crops where others fail.

Modern Dentistry**By my new****Painless - -****Method - -**

Decayed teeth are made sound. Loose teeth are made tight.

Crooked teeth are made straight. Missing teeth are replaced with or without plates, and any deformity of the jaws corrected.

Consultation and Examination Free.**Teeth extracted absolutely without pain.****DR. THOS. H. QUIRK,****Dental Specialist,****Dominion Block—132 8th Avenue East,****CALGARY.****British American Live Stock Association, Limited, VANCOUVER, B.C.****Insuaes all kinds of Live Stock against death from any cause.****GENERAL SOLICITORS: MacNeill & Bird, Vancouver, B.C.**

W. J. WALKER, Pres. and Man., Vancouver, B.C.

C. E. BURNHAM, Secretary, Vancouver, B.C.

A. A. WALKER, Treas., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

F. A. THOMPSON, Inspector, Victoria, B.C.

J. R. CATHCART, Gen. Agent, Regina, Sask.

ATTORNEYS:

J. E. BIRD, of MacNeill & Bird, Vancouver, B.C.

O.M. BIGGAR and WILLIAM SHORT, of Edmonton, for Alberta.

NORMAN McKENZIE, K.C., of McKenzie, Brown, Thom & Frame, of Regina, for Saskatchewan.

REFERENCES: Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver
Bradstreet's and Dun's Commercial Agencies**Agents Wanted. Write for particulars.****P.O. Box. 1261. Rooms 300-301-302-303 Johnston****@ Howe Block, Opposite Hotel Vancouver.**Sows need plenty of exercise and Skim milk and green grass will
good food to produce good pigs. make a hog grow very fast.**KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Cheap Farm Lands

800 Acres of
Choice Land 3
Miles from De
Winton special
buy at

\$12.50 per acre.

1400 Acres 8
Miles from Cal-
gary, one Mile
River Frontage,

\$17 per acre.

We have Farms that are Bargains.

WRITE

Eureka Real Estate Co.,

Norman Block, CALGARY, ALTA.

P.O. Drawer 2080.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have unlimited funds to loan
on Farm Land Securities at lowest
current rates of interest. Write for
full particulars and application forms
to

TOOLE PEET & CO., CALGARY,

AGENTS WANTED

Traction Engineering

Traction Engine Practice teaches student
how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine
driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines
for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and
temper chisels, make welds, babbitt bearings, set and
repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in
stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short
lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a
student is taught to do the work himself. Corre-
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Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, R. C. Watson.

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Bull, 2 years and over—1, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; 2, J. J. Richards, Red Deer; 3, J. A. Davis, Clover Bar.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—1, 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble.

Cows, 3 years and over—1 and 2, A. J. Trimble; 3, J. J. Richards.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, J. J. Richards; 2, A. H. Trimble; 3, J. A. Davis.

Heifer, 1 year and under—1, J. J. Richards; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble.

Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, J. J. Richards; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble.

Herd, bull and three females—A. H. Trimble.

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Heifer, two years and under two—1 and 2, J. A. Davis; 3 and 4, J. Toane.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, J. Davis; 2, J. Toane; 3, J. A. Davis; 4, P. Goebel.

Calf, six months and under 12 months—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, P. Goebel; 3, J. A. Davis.

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Pen of Three Ewes—1, T. A. Cox.

Pen of Fat Sheep—1, T. A. Cox.



Cancellation of Wolf Bounty

NOTICE is hereby given that after the Thirty-first day of July, 1909, no more Wolf Bounty warrants will be issued in payment of bounty on prairie wolves.

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Edmonton, June 12, 1909.

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Mr. J. M. Bruce, of Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., has lately purchased at Barcheskie, Scotland, the following mares:

LIVE STOCK erested o,tt
Duchess II. of Barcheskie — Sire, Baron Beaulien (11257); dam, Duchess of Barcheskie (16267), by Prince Shapely (10111).

Duchess III. of Barcheskie — Sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Duchess of Barcheskie (16268), by Prince Shapely (10111).

Bet II. of Barcheskie—Sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Bet (13970), by Macmeekan (8600).

Lady Chattan (21861)—Sire, Clan Chattan (10527); dam, Maquetta (17124), by Magnet (10592).

Princess of Galloway IV.—Sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Princess of Galloway (14715), by Macgregor (1487).

Gypsy—Sire, Everlasting (11331); dam, Boldie of Aitkens Hill (15915), by Golden Chief (7775).

The above were purchased at an average price of \$800.00, and are all prize takers or descendants of prize takers.

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The following is a list of Loss Claims that have been paid since our last pamphlet was issued by The British American Live Stock Association, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. We would urgently request that any person who has the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of this list to communicate with anyone whose name is herewith shown in regard to the matter. Agents wanted where not already represented.

Name.	Address.	Amount.	Date Paid.
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Wm. Evans.....	Coleman, Alta.....	150.00	2- 3-09
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Thos. Ross.....	Moosomin, Alta.....	100.00	2- 3-09
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Limited

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF AYRSHIRES FOR ALBERTA.

On June 12th, Mr. A. T. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alta., left Howick, Que., with another fine lot of Ayrshires to the number of 24 head. Among the lot were 7 milch cows, a number of yearling and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls and a number of bull and heifer calves, the whole were a very choice lot.

Of the lot purchased in the Huntingdon section seven head were selected from the herd of W. F. Stephen. The cow 'White Rose' (17611) is truly a "peach," and one may travel for a considerable time before they will find a more symmetrical Ayrshire. Low set, deep bodied with a beautiful spring of rib, fine shoulder, typical head, with a fine bright eye, but best of all she has a model udder with large teats well set on. In color she is white with brown markings and is a beautiful animal. As a producer she has never been forced for a large record, but has a private record of 8246 lbs. of milk, testing an average of 3.9 per cent fat in ten months. She is from 'Klondike' of Ste. Annes, by Glencairn III (Imp.). She is bred to freshen about the 30th of June to Mr. Stephen's imported bull Auchenbrain Good Gift, who is proving a grand breeder, so her produce should be O.K. The young bull Spring Brook (28413), by Lessnessock Crown Prince (Imp.) (19508) is a remarkable fine dairy type bull. His dam is Favorite of Spring Brook (22910), with a good lot of Black Prince' blood in her veins. The heifer calves were a fine lot. Spring Brook Eileen (28409), from the same sire, Lessnessock Crown Prince (as are all the heifers), is a remarkable

fine calf, her dam is Irena 2nd, a cow of wonderful capacity and of fine constitution and type. Her milk record goes well over the 9000 lbs., testing about 4 per cent. fat. Spring Brook Garland is a beautiful calf, an almost all white in color. Spring Brook Pansy and Alexa (28411) and (28414) respectively are a choice pair and from dams with a record of over 7500 lbs. of milk.

From Mr. Thomas Levers, Athelstan, Que., he selected a pair of fine yearling heifers bred by D. M. Watt, St. Louis, Que., got by Pearlstone of Glenora (18510). This pair are of fine type and are splendid specimens of the breed. The young bull selected from the herd of D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Que., is a strong fellow with lots of style and vigor as was the one selected from John Taylor of the same place. The heifer from the latter herd is also of choice breeding and is a fine animal.

A grade heifer and two grade cows of fine dairy form and e and with splendid capacity were also selected here.

From the herd of Mr. Ness, Howick, Que., were taken the cows Burnside Ivy, by Duke of Clarence (Imp.), and a full sister are a pair of splendid Ayrshire cows of fine form and grand dairy type. The white two-year-old heifer, Woodside Lovely, by the celebrated Barcheskie Kings Own, is a model of perfection. The same may be said of the heifer calf Woodside Amy also by Barcheskie Kings Own. There are also two heifer calves bred by Dawes & Co., of Lachine, which will make good strong cows and are from fine milking stock. They are Success of the Willows and Melba of the Willows. Then there is another cow, Pandora of the Willows, a large cow

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There's a larger demand for it. It brings a better price. It is easier to handle.

And you should bale it yourself rather than hire it done because the money you would pay the contract baler eats a big hole in your profits.

You have the time to do your own baling. You have idle horses in the fall and early winter to furnish the power. And you have enough help, or nearly enough help, on the farm to operate the press. All you need is a good reliable hay press.

I. H. C. PULL-POWER PRESSES DO GOOD WORK AND FAST WORK

Buy one of the strong steel and iron I. H. C. presses this year, and if you have any considerable amount of hay to bale, it will save you its cost the first season. And you will have a reliable press for many seasons to come.

I. H. C. presses make you independent of the contract baler.

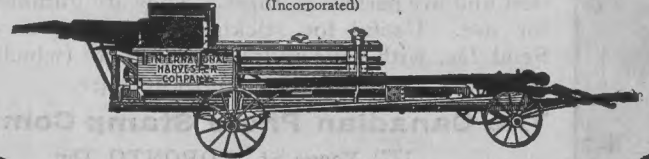
They are specially valuable to the average farmer and hay raiser because they are operated with small forces, at no expense for power, and the work can be done at times when there is little else for either man or horses to do. These presses will bale your hay, straw or anything else you have to bale into solid, compact and uniform bales. The one-horse press, an ideal baler for small hay raisers, turns out 14x18-inch bales. Under average conditions, it will bale at the rate of 6 to 8 tons a day. The two-horse press has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches in size, and bales 8 to 15 tons a day—a profitable machine for joint ownership among neighboring farmers or doing contract baling.

I. H. C. presses are not horse killers, are convenient to operate and there is no pounding or uneven draft. Both are full circle presses, and do not worry the horses with constant stopping, backing and starting.

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of fine character and type. From the herd of Hector Gordon was taken a fine young cow that will be heard from in the West. Also a Burnside heifer calf out of Barcheskie Kings Own. There were several youngsters that we did not get the data of. On the whole they were a superior lot.

On the 23rd inst., Mr. R. R. Ness shipped another car load of Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses to Alberta. The Ayrshires were consigned to W. D. McNaughton (an old Huntingdon boy), and comprised two cows of splendid type, two 2-year-old heifers, two yearling heifers and three calves selected from the herd of Peter McArthur, North Georgetown, Que. Also a 2-year-old imported bull of Lindsay of Tor breeding, and a heifer from the herd of Mr. Ness making in 11 head in all. In this car lot were three yearling Clydesdales from the firm of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, and consigned to Harry Luske, Okotoks, Alta. As we did not have the pleasure of inspecting this lot we cannot give a description of them, although we know they are all choice animals as none but the best are bred at these farms. W. F. S.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT. St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT. THOS. W. PAYNE. Bathurst, N.B.

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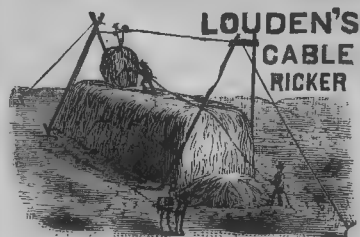
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Plans for a Holiday

Don't start on a picnic unless you are taking a good lunch and plenty of it. Plan a day beforehand, if you are one of those unlucky creatures who are possessed of a short memory, and make a little list of what you will need for the occasion, for verily to be ten miles from home and to discover that you have forgotten the lemonade is enough to turn a festive occasion into a most unpleasant one.

The sandwich is the picnic standby, of course, and unusually good ones can be made by baking a pan of little round rolls, cutting the tops nearly off when they are cold, scooping out some of the crumb, and filling them with chicken chopped and reduced to a stiff paste with cream. They must be seasoned highly with salt and black pepper, and celery salt if liked.

For a simpler sandwich, butter white bread thinly, and place between two slices a thin slice of cold chicken and a thin slice of cold ham.

A steamed brown-bread loaf a day old, cut in slices, and spread with a mixture of Neufchatel cheese and chopped stuffed olives, makes sandwiches which never satisfy the demand for more.

If you are going to build a campfire, take some thin slices of bacon or a dozen frankfurters, and toast them over the fire. These will necessitate preparing some long rolls, split and lightly buttered, and for the frankfurters one needs also a little wide-mouthed bottle of prepared mustard.

All of these sandwiches and rolls may be kept fresh and moist by wrapping in paraffin paper, or if this is not at hand, in an old napkin or tea-towel wrung as dry as possible out of very hot water. Cream the butter used in spreading the sandwiches, and see that the bread of which they are made is twenty-four hours old.

Those Delicious Stuffed Eggs.

Stuffed eggs are a most agreeable addition to the picnic lunch and may be prepared in a variety of ways. The eggs must be boiled hard, dropped at once into cold water, and when cool, shelled. The whites are then cut off in lengthwise halves, the yolks mashed and seasoned, mixed with mayonnaise, shaped into balls, and replaced in the whites.

For stuffed eggs with meat, add to the yolks half the quantity of finely-chopped ham or the same quantity of finely-chopped chicken. Cream or melted butter may be used to moisten the mixture if preferred to

mayonnaise. Salt, pepper, lemon-juice and cayenne are the seasonings to use.

Saratoga chips may be either bought or made. For the benefit of those who are far from the delicatessen store, here is a good recipe: Pare, and slice very thin medium-sized potatoes. Let the slices stand in very cold water for an hour and a half. Drain on a towel. Fry in deep fat until delicately browned, remove to brown paper to absorb the superfluous fat, and sprinkle with salt.

Don't Forget the Cake.

Of course you will want to take some cake for dessert. A good devil's-food cake with a nice white icing makes a splendid cake for a picnic. Try this recipe: Melt four squares of chocolate over hot water, add one-half cupful of sugar and one half cupful of sweet milk; add the yolk one egg, and cook until the mixture thickens. Let cool, and in the meantime cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of sugar, one egg well beaten, one-fourth of a cupful of sour milk and one and one-eighth cupfuls of flour with which has been sifted one-half teaspoonful of soda. Combine the two mixtures and add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a sheet, and frost with boiled icing in which one-fourth of a cupful of seeded and chopped raisins has been mixed.

A few bottles of grape-juice of some concentrated sort which is to be diluted with water makes a good drink, or one may take a bottle of lemon-juice and make lemonade "all in a minute." Boil one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of water 12 minutes. All one-third of a cupful of lemon-juice, cool, and pour into a wide-necked bottle. It may be diluted according to the individual taste.

Now about the little things. Have a big sheet of heavy brown paper folded to fit the top of the basket. It is to be the table-cloth. A supply of paper napkins is better than taking linen ones. A few wooden plates, some drinking-cups, a few knives, forks and spoons and a little pepper and salt shakers will set the table sufficiently. Fill in the chinks of the basket with bottles of olives—little ones—bottles of pickles, a box of sardines and two or three of crackers if there are children in the party. If you have a number of discarded cracker-boxes, fill them with the various sorts of sandwiches, one kind in each box.—Woman's Journal.

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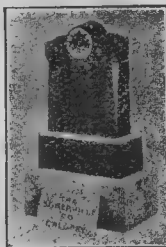
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Husband—"It is only two days since—"

Wife—"Now, see here, I want you to understand that I wouldn't ask for money, if I didn't need it, and don't intend to be reminded that it's only two days since you gave me some. I am not a child, nor a menial, nor a slave, to be treated like an irresponsible being, and I just want you to know that I won't stand it either, so there now! I've got just as much right to your money as you have, and you—"

Husband—"My dear, I was merely going to remark that it is only two days since I drew my salary, and you can have all your money."

The Forum.

Down to Hicks' grocery store
Tariff's all a settled score;
Income tax is voted on,
Deficit's all paid and gone,

Naval program's all arranged,
Immigration laws is changed,
And we found, on settlin' these,
Time to lick the Japanese.

But we can't agree at all
Where to build the city hall!

Down in Hicks' grocery store,
Africa ain't dark no more,
Hicks traced Teddy's route by rail
With a dried salt herring's tail
On a map, and Homer Fry
Drawed us all a tsetse fly
On a paper sack that Finn
Bought some boneless codfish in.

But we ain't got figgered out
Who gets mail on our new route!

Down in Hick's grocery store
I allow we've settled more
Burnin' questions in a night
Than the courts—an' done it right.
Hicks, he allus keeps in touch
With the world's crowned heads an'
such,

An' there's very little goes
On abroad but what he knows.

An' he says to Treadwell Herr:
"Who'll I charge them hewings to?"
—J. W. Foley

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No. 110.—Tea Pot, satin bright cut. Free for 500 wrappers, or for 50 wrappers and \$2.50. Express charges collect.

No. 111.—Cream Jug, satin bright cut, gold lined. Free for 250 wrappers, or for 50 wrappers and \$1.25. Express charges collect.

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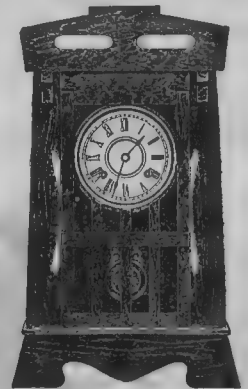
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No. 57.—"Ottawa." Parlor. Height 11 1/2 inches; width, 16 1/2 inches; dial, ivory or pearl, 6 inches; case, black enamelled wood with marbled mouldings and pillars. Finish, on trimmings, gilt or bronze. Movement, 8-day, half-hour strike, cathedral gong. For 500 wrappers and \$2.00, or for 50 wrappers and \$4.50.



No. 61.—"Mission." Mantle. Height, 22 1/2 in.; width, 13 in.; dial, 6 in.; case, solid oak; finish, Flemish; 8-day; half-hour strike. For 400 wrappers, or for 50 wrappers and \$2.00. Recipient to pay express charges on all clocks.

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Vol. 5

CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA, JULY, 1909

No. 7

Farm and Ranch Review

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

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Address all correspondence

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

French weed and the different forms
of mustard are found by the weed in-
spectors to be the most noxious pests
in Alberta crops. Cultivation and
more cultivation is the only remedy
with a change of crop and summer
fallow to further set them back.

* * *

Live stock exporters are beginning
to get uneasy about their share of the
Alberta trade. Exceptional interest
seems to develop about this time of
year in the stock conditions on the
ranches.

* * *

Since the question of the location
of an agricultural college for Alberta
has been raised we are likely to hear
a lot about the peculiar suitability
of many places for such an institution.
East and south a college town is
considered commercially a "dead one,"
but here every town will agree that
the other possesses that qualification.
The way then to decide upon the site
is to count commercial tombstones.

There is no doubt in any person's
mind at this time of year that a
plantation of trees about the build-
ings is worth all the labor and money
it cost to get them growing.

* * *

Steam plowing outfits may be on
the increase but out of the 20,000
farmers in Alberta only about 200
have attempted to work their land by
steam power. Judging by the rate at
which new farmers are coming in the
proportion between the number of
steam and horse power outfits is like-
ly to be still more uneven.

* * *

Good growing weather for crops;
also good for the circulation of this
paper.

* * *

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS STARTED.

The excursions inaugurated by the
Alberta Department of Agriculture
to the experimental farms at La-
combe and Lethbridge is another of
the many educational agencies that
the province has been fortunate in
having placed at its disposal. The
holding of such excursions is helpful
in that it permits of visits to parts
of the province that many would not
otherwise see, it affords opportunities
of comparing the theories with the
practice of agriculture and reveals
many possibilities of farming that
one may not have the privilege of ob-
serving at home. Few agencies would
contribute more to the fuller under-
standing of cropping and cultivation
than these excursions. Let us hope
they will be well patronized.

* * *

THE REAL PROBLEM IN HOGS.

Answering to the requests of cer-
tain organizations of farmers in the
East, Hon. Sydney Fisher has ap-
pointed a commission to investigate

conditions in the hog producing in-
dustry. Strangely and yet not so
strange the commission has assumed
that by investigating hog producing
conditions in countries which com-
pete with Canada in the bacon trade
some light could be thrown upon the
problem of the trade in our own
country. This, of course, is the
orthodox way of conducting an in-
vestigation, but it does not follow
that such an inquiry and the sugges-
tions that may be derived from it will
have any particular bearing upon the
great difficulty of the bacon trade
here. Our grievance is the very wide
fluctuations in prices. We, perhaps,
know how hogs can be economically
produced, everyone has told us how.
The packers have that work down to
a science, but when it comes to keep-
ing prices steady that is made to ap-
pear to be due to some unaccountable
influence. Just what this influence
is and how to get control of it is
what the Government commission
should investigate. Pork packers and
their methods in Canada should be
studied and investigated rather than
the Danish herds and slaughter
houses.

* * *

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SITE.

Where shall the agricultural College
be located? This is a question that
those interested in education and agri-
culture in Alberta have upon their
minds. Already a distinct difference
of opinion exists as to whether or not
the college should be one of the group
located with the university at Strath-
cona or situated at some point in the
province where agricultural conditions
are generally agreed to be representa-
tive.

Naturally the university senate, to
whom has been entrusted the responsi-

bility of establishing the university
with its several colleges, favors
Strathcona as a site for the agricul-
tural college, but the great majority
of the agricultural fraternity through-
out the province, whose concern it is
to see the agricultural college of the
utmost practical value, are opposed
to having it in such close contact with
the colleges of medicine, law, theology
and any other faculty that may be
established. Of course each faction
has powerful arguments in favor of its
contentions and refuting the argu-
ments of its opponents. It is not a
question where there is a principle
of right involved which by adhering
to the matter may be put at rest. It
is rather a case of deciding upon a
method.

Briefly stated the case for the agri-
cultural college at Strathcona is:
It permits of economy in teaching as
in subjects like literature, mathema-
tics, elementary chemistry and
botany, students from all the col-
leges could attend the same classes;
it would give the opportunities for
students of all classes to get acquaint-
ed with the peculiar problems of each
other; it would tend to popularize
education by presenting a strong
front; and as it is the intention to
teach agriculture in some of the
graded schools throughout the pro-
vince the agricultural college at the
university could go more into the
science of the subject.

On the other hand the agricultural
fraternity claim that experience
proves the advantage of keeping an
agricultural college separate from
other colleges; that the necessary
education for agricultural students
is peculiar and can only be taught
at an agricultural college; that when
students in agriculture are thrown into
association with students in other
colleges a certain consciousness
of inferior station in life of lack of
culture is forced upon them and
makes them ashamed of their lot

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in life; and that the agricultural college should be located in that part of the province where conditions of farming are most representative.

When sifted to the bottom the arguments of each faction are about of equal weight, depending upon the degree of sympathy one may have with the case. But there is an argument apart from the discussion of the relative merits of different places and the pro and cons of separation and affiliation that should be considered. This is a country of free institutions. We believe in the fullest degree of liberty. Why then should not the wishes of those who are most vitally interested in the agricultural college, the farmers and the agricultural fraternity, be given the preference when the final choice is made by the university senate?

In Alberta the experience of other provinces or states counts for little, for after all the success or otherwise

of any college depends upon the strength of the staff in charge. The society of students of other colleges is not so apt to dissatisfy students in agriculture with their profession as the unfavorable comparison of the faculty of agriculture with that of another college. If the staff of the agricultural college is fully as strong as the industry demands then it will be able to not only inspire the respect of the students but will also command the admiration and emulation of students of other colleges, and when the staff of an agricultural college fails to accomplish this end it is evidence that the staff is too weak for the work entrusted to it. Although Strathcona is not the most ideal place for an agricultural college, still it is not the location that makes an institution successful through many years, but the energy, enthusiasm, intelligence and confidence of the men in charge and who support it.



The kind they keep at Brampton, Ont.

The Exhibition at Calgary

When an exhibition reaches the size and status of Calgary's, it takes some very adverse circumstances to seriously affect it. This year's event was marred by showers of rain that would have spelled ruin for many another fair, but thanks to a loyal population, clean grounds with natural drainage, and a disposition on the part of everyone to take difficulties lightly, the fair was pronounced by all a success only surpassed by last year's national event. Calgary has attained a very enviable reputation for having about the best managed fair on the continent. There are fairs where things are done on a larger scale, and where the duties of the management are more voluminous, but at no fair is there such minute attention to details and where the management is so well organized. The President, Sheriff I. S. G. Van Wart, makes a point of looking personally after the interests of exhibitors and visitors; the manager, Mr. E. L. Richardson, knows everyone and everyone's needs, and every director gives himself a week's holiday to help the fair. By such means and such men is a good fair made.

As compared with last year, the entries in practically all the agricultural departments were of a lower quality, and in most instances smaller in numbers. The falling off was most noticeable in heavy horses and cattle of the pure breeds, but in light horses and grades of both horses and cattle there was an increase in numbers. Grains were not very largely shown, but a very useful and interesting display of native and cultivated grasses grown in the province was made. The district exhibits, which made such an interesting feature of last year's show, were only four in number this year. These were from Carstairs, Vernon, The Kootenay and Salmon Arm.

The fair opened on Monday with an immense crowd of nearly 25,000, the great attraction being the historical pageant, which undoubtedly was much enjoyed by the large crowd. Tuesday was "wet blanket" day, rain beginning about noon and persisting in attendance most of the remaining part of the day. People were forced to remain indoors, judging was suspended, and the races called off. Facetious people suggested yacht races, water polo, and wading com-

petitions, then "It" cleared up, and the remainder of the week was most favorable to the fair.

HORSES.

As has been intimated, the purebred horse display was not large, but interest in the commercial horses was most keen. J. Hallman & Sons made quite a sensational showing of heavy drafts and agricultural horses, while the classes for saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, single drivers and some others had from eight to twenty entries.

The judges of purebred heavy horses was Alex. Innes, of Clinton; of the purebred light classes, P. Farrel, of Woodstock, Ont.; and of saddle, hunters, jumpers, polo ponies and cow ponies, Mr. Lawson, of Regina.

Clydesdales.

Whether Clydesdales are any better than other draft horses will no doubt remain a moot question for a long time, but the fact remains that when it comes to an exhibition they are very much ahead of the other breeds. Every class for Clydesdales was well filled, and practically all the entries in the heavy draft section (non-pedigreed) were of Clydesdale breeding. There were six aged stallions for the judge to tussle with. At the first glance Hallman & Sons' Baron Kerr was favorite. This is a horse formerly at the head of P. M. Bredt's stud at Regina, and a year ago was reserve for championship there. He was shown in good bloom, and has clean bone with proper joints. In strong competition he would be faulted for his lack of scale and his action. Duncan Clark's Mount Clifton, which stood in second place, is a horse of great weight and breed character, but not as good in the feet and joints as Baron Kerr. Royal Blacon, shown by J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, who has been building up a strong stud, stood third. He is a fine, uniform horse by Pride of Blacon. He is a horse that will wear well and do a lot of good, although not of the finest quality. R. L. McMillan's horse Reform is a big upstanding fellow that should do especially well as a sire of geldings.

There were also six three-year-olds, and as a class they were all just a little on the small side. The first one, Clark's Mainspring, was well up

to size, and in other ways was a creditable winner. Turner's Horatio was of fine quality and a nice mover, while E. D. Adams' Baron Ailsa was perhaps just a little too fine.

There were also six two-year-olds shown this time, the champion of the show being at the head of the class. Economist is his name, and he is by Blacon Sensation. He is built upon the best lines of Clydesdale type and is very attractive in appearance. John A. Turner imported and exhibited him, also the third prize two-year-old Marquis of Huntley. The second prize winner, Duncan Clark's Colonel MacQueen, is a big, growthy, strongly built colt that moves well, but would need more quality to go into real hot company.

Females.

There were six brood mares shown out of the nine entered, each had a foal at her side. The pick of the lot was J. A. Turner's Lady Bountiful, a Baron's Pride mare, with size and quality, a show Clydesdale in every particular.

W. B. Edward's (Crossfield) Florrie of Carsluke was something of the same type though not as well finished. Turner's Delectable Lass is a fine type of useful brood mare, though not of extra show quality. Lady Bountiful's foal, by Charming Prince, has worlds of promise and won his class. Edward's two foals are also in the show class and crowded hard for top place. The prize for mare and two of her progeny was taken by Bryce Wright's Jersey with her 2-year-old stallion Masterpiece and yearling filly Choice Beauty. Such progeny is quite unusual in a mare 7 years of age, especially when there is a foal by Ethonian that looks to be even better than the reserve champion Masterpiece.

Turner's Proud Beauty was thrown into the geld mare section through having lost her foal. With this mare in the class there was not much chance for others. She is bulky, drafty and with typical Clydesdale legs. Her breeding is right being by Baron's Pride, and her dam by Crown Imperial. John Clarke's Bog Davie Queen, which came second, is a 4-year-old by Consort, one of the most fetching young mares that came out.

The pull in the 3-year-olds was between Turner's Rosie McLaren by Royal Favorite, and Bryce Wright's Sweet Barlae by Baron's Gem, the latter has an excellent set of limbs but not so well muscled on the back.

Although Turner had got the bulk of the prizes so far it was agreed by most of the spectators that he was entitled to first in the two-year-olds. His Lady Steele by Revelanta is a particularly sweet strong filly but of course the judge's choice, John Clark, Jr.'s Hattie McLure is no common plug. She is by McLure, is up to a good size, nicely turned, clean going and with useful, substantial legs, if not with extreme quality.

Championships were quite numerous for female Clydesdales. For the best female of the show Proud Beauty won the Clydesdale Horse Association's prize of \$25.00 with Lady Bountiful reserve, and for the best imported female a silver medal for Turner. For the best Canadian bred female Bryce Wright won a silver medal with Sweet Barlae, with John Clark's Hattie McLure reserve, and for the best female bred and owned by exhibitor, Clarke's Hattie McLure won John A. Turner's special of \$10.

Percherons.

Except in the class for stallions three years and over, Geo. Lane had no competition, and made a show that was a revelation to those who have not been following the progress of the breed in Alberta. In aged stallions, Lane had first with his imported three-year-old Garon, a horse of the modern type well up off the ground and weighty. Lane's second prize horse is of a lower, thicker type, and D. Tyner, of Carstairs, showed one of still thicker and lower build.

Only a few Shires were shown, A. H. Eckford having out a string of females in addition to other exhibitors three stallions.

J. Nottet and G. Perrenoud, of Cochrane, showed four Belgians of pretty good quality.

Hackneys were few in number. Scanton Electricity, a winner at Chicago, Toronto, and the coast shows, was alone in his class. Three year olds had three entries, the first being John A. Turner's Seaham Mason, a

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beautiful quality horse. Other classes of Hackneys were not very well filled, nor remarkable in any way, except the two-year-old filly class, where John A. Turner and R. W. Trotter showed outstanding individuals. The judge, however, got them misplaced.

Aged Thoroughbred stallions were five in number, most of which were quite stale. Females were quite few in number.

As has been observed, the classes for horses not pure bred were well filled, and added much to the interest of the show.

Shorthorns.

The Shorthorn display at Calgary was practically a repetition of the show of the week before at Edmonton with the exception of Chas. Melick's herd which was not forwarded and Bryce Wright, of De Winton, had a few entries in. Mr. Wm. Dryden again judged and only in a few minor instances did he reverse his previous decisions. Jos. Caswell's Spicy's Wonder, a bull of exceptional thickness and scale, was alone in his class. For two-year-olds C. F. Lyall's red imported bull, Baron's Voucher, was first. This bull was imported to head Mr. Lyall's herd, and although Mr. Dryden did not give him the championship, he is by no means an ordinary animal. Being still young he will, no doubt, thicken out and cover up more heavily. R. W. Caswell's Star 34th was the only other two-year-old.

Three senior yearlings made up the class, Jas. Wilson's Bonnie Favorite, a promising young red, being again first, with R. W. Caswell's Jilt Stanford second. This is a decision that many question. Jilt Stanford is a thick heavy youngster while Bonnie Favorite is more compact and smooth. There is room for a difference of opinion and Mr. Dryden gave his after very careful examination.

R. W. Caswell's Spicy's Wonder captured the championship over Wilson's yearling and Lyall's two-year-old.

Females.

The published prize list tells the tale of the awards in females. The entries were not numerous but the quality was quite uniform and of a higher average than is ordinarily seen at Alberta shows. Lyall's Miss Trout, the winner of the cow class, was hard pushed in the cow class by R. W. Caswell's Fairy Princess, but Mr. Dryden preferred the former on account of her more evident usefulness

as a breeder. For championship the pull was between the Lyall cow and Bryce Wright's heifer Queen of the Roses, a sweet, even individual. Wright's three heifers made quite a killing where they were shown winning first, second and third in their class, first for calves owned by exhibitor and three the get of one bull.

Only one Hereford was shown and he by T. Croxford, of Airdrie.

In Aberdeen Angus Lew Hutchinson, of Dumamel, and Geo. G. Melson, of Olds, divided honors. Mr. Melson has a particularly fine three-year-old bull in Black Gaylawn which won championship. Melson won the cow class and female championship with Jettie 2nd, but Hutchinson had all the prizes in the other female sections.

What Galloways were on exhibition were shown by E. D. Adams, of Calgary, and were brought out in such condition as to show the possibilities and ability of these robust cattle.

The grades were not as numerous as at Edmonton, but an exceptionally fine car load lot of blacks was shown by P. Burns & Co.

Dairy Cattle.

The dairy classes, while not so strong numerically or in quality as last year, which was hardly to be expected, are a credit to this country and proves that that not only have we live men interested in the dairy business, but that we have men who understand what they are doing. There is an old saying that comparisons are odious, we can certainly disprove this saying if we take the trouble to compare the herds as shown by the breeders of this province this year with those of last year. Not only were the cattle out in better form and far more numerous, but what is more to the point the quality was there, while we would have liked to have seen the cows and heifers fresh and a little more finished, yet we must not expect too much and be content with the great improvements in the exhibit as compared with the exhibit of Western breeders of last year.

Holsteins.

Thos. Laycock and W. J. Tregillus, both of Calgary, had the field all to themselves in this class, the former winning the lion's share of the awards, his cattle being in rather better fettle than those of W. J. Tregillus, which seemed to catch the judge's eye, we could not altogether agree with some of the decisions either in this class or in the Ayrshire classes which followed, but it is a



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CALGARY, ALTA.

well-known axiom that we cannot all think alike. Tregillus' herd showed dairy quality but lacked the finish and freshness that is so much desired in the show ring.

Ayrshires.

The Ayrshire men, A. H. Trimble and J. J. Richards, both of Red Deer, are to be congratulated on the exhibits in this class, they had their cattle in good shape, well trimmed and in show form with the exception of freshness, but this we will expect to see next year. We were pleased to meet Mr. W. F. Stephens, the energetic secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, who came up from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, to look up Ayrshire interests in this province. To say that he was proud to see his favorites so well represented goes without saying. "Honor to whom honor is due," the Ayrshire exhibitors made a grand exhibit and there is even promise of a better exhibit from the same exhibitors next year with the present foundations they have to work upon.

Jerseys.

B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., were practically the only exhibitors, Thos. Laycock having one entry. This exhibit was not quite as strong as last year, we noticed a few likely looking young bulls and females with plenty of quality showing island blood. These cattle were in good shape but not fresh and lacked the bloom of last year.

SHEEP.

Sheep, though not numerous, possessed quality, but sadly lacked finish.

Shropshires were well represented with exhibits from the flocks of J. A. Turner, H. W. Watkin and Dick Brown. Hampshires, only a very fair lot were put forward by T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont. Suffolks by H. W. Watkins; Oxford Downs were exhibited by James Jones and Bryce Wright. There were some really good sheep in this class, and by their looks are very evidently well suited to this country.

The classes for grades were well filled, the principal exhibitors being T. A. Cox, James Hunter, H. W. Watkin, Bryce Wright and James Jones.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was very creditable, some really good animals being put forward. Berkshires were well exhibited by T. A. Cox, Lew Hutchinson and J. J. Richards; Yorkshires by Glen Bros. and W. J. Tregillus; Tamworths by Jos. Caswell, and bacon hogs by T. A. Cox.

PRIZE LIST.

Clydesdales.

Stallion, four years or over—1, J. Hallman & Sons, Baron Ker; 2, Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Mount Clifton; 3, J. Morrison Bruce, Lashburn, Sask., Royal Blacon; 4, R. McMillan, High River, Reformer.

Stallion, three years — 1, Duncan Clark, Mainspring; 2, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Horatio; 3, E. D. Adams, Calgary, Baron Ailsa.

Stallion, two years—1, John A. Turner, Economist; 2, Duncan Clark, Colonel MacQueen; 3, Jno. A. Turner, Marquis of Huntley.

Stallion, yearling—1, Jno. A. Tur-

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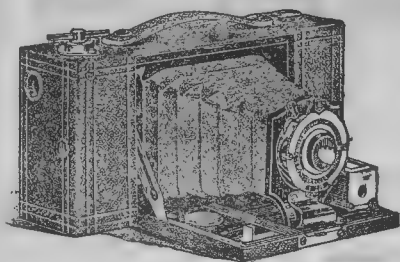
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ner. Proud Descent; 2, Jno. A. Turner, Choice Lad; 3, Duncan Clark, Lyndoch Queen.

Team, in harness only—1, Jno. A. Turner, Lady Bountiful and Proud Beauty; 2, D. Thorburn, Davisburg, Lady Roule and N. W. Crowberry.

Imported Clydesdale stallion, any age—1, Jno. A. Turner, Economist; reserve, J. Hallman & Sons, Airdrie, Baron Kerr.

Canadian bred stallion, any age—Bryce Wright, Masterpiece.

Best Clydesdale stallion—Jno. A. Turner, Economist.

Best Clydesdale stallion, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor in Alberta—Championship, Bryce Wright.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, John A. Turner, Lady Bountiful; 2, W. B. Edwards, Crossfield, Florrie of Carluke; 3, John A. Turner, Delectable Lass.

Foal—1, John A. Turner, Prince Bountiful; 2 and 3, W. B. Edwards, Crossfield, Royal Flush and Lady Aberdeen.

Mare and two of progeny—1, Bryce Wright, De Winton, Jersey; 2, John A. Turner, Delectable Lass; 3, R. W. Trotter, Glenbow, Edith's Duchess.

Dry mare, any age—1, John A. Turner, Proud Beauty; 2, John Clark, Jr., Gleichen, Bog Davie Queen; 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; reserve, D. Thorburn, Davisburg, Lady Roselle.

Three year old filly—1, John A. Turner, Rosie McLaren; 2, Bryce Wright, Sweet Barlae; 3, James Jones, Granton Beauty.

Two year old filly—1, John Clark, Jr., Hatty MacClure; 2, John A. Turner, Lady Steele; 3, Bryce Wright, Lily McFaggart.

Yearling filly—1, Bryce Wright, Choice Beauty; 2, James Jones, Calgary, Princess Jenny; 3, Bryce Wright, Choice Queen.

Clydesdale female, any age, imported—Championship, John A. Turner, Proud Beauty; reserve, John A. Turner, Lady Bountiful.

Canadian bred female Clydesdale, any age—Bryce Wright; reserve, John Clark, Jr., Hatty MacClure.

Percherons.

Stallion, three years or over—1 and 2, George Lane, Pekisko, Garon and Eckmuhl; 3, D. Tyner, Carstairs, Etretat.

Stallion, yearling—1, Geo. Lane, Bonaparte; 2, James Coombe, Airdrie, Pride of Airdrie.

Dry mare, any age—1 and 2, Geo. Lane, Pantomime and Docile.

Three year old filly—1, Geo. Lane, Gardienne.

Two year old filly—1, Geo. Lane, Alberta 580.

Special prizes offered by American Percheron Society all won by Geo. Lane.

Yearling filly—1, Geo. Lane, Alberta.

Team in harness—1 and 2, Geo. Lane, Pantomime and Nellie and Toupie and Duchess.

Best American bred mare, any age—Geo. Lane, Pantomime; reserve, Nellie.

Champion stallion—Geo. Lane, Garrow.

Best five stallions—Geo. Lane, Garrow, Epitant, Commander, Hourra, Bonaparte.

Best three mares—Geo. Lane, Pantomime, Docile, Gardienne.

Best stallion and four mares, any age, owned by one exhibitor—Geo. Lane, Garrow, Pantomime, Gardienne, Midnight, Alberta.

Percheron mare, any age—Geo. Lane, Pantomime.

Canadian bred stallion, any age—Geo. Lane, Bonaparte.

Shires.

Stallion, three years or over—1, F. A. McHugh & Sons, Calgary, Norley II.; 2, D. Wooliams, Calgary, County Councillor.

Stallion, two years—1, G. Tompers, Nanton, Gay Marquis.

Mare, three years or over—1 and 2, A. H. Eckford, Maggie 173 and Dogdyke Princess.

Filly, two years—1, A. H. Eckford, Margaret of High River.

Mare, any age—1, A. H. Eckford, Maggie 173; reserve, A. H. Eckford, Margaret of High River.

Belgians.

Stallion, three years or over—1, 2 and 3, J. Nottett and G. Perrenoud, Cochrane, Acte, Major DuVal and Camelia.

Heavy Draft.

Team, in harness only—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, Maud and Meg; 2 and 3, J. Hallman & Sons.

Dry mare or gelding—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3, J. Hallman & Sons.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, J. Hallman & Sons, Fanny.

Three year old filly or gelding—1, J. Hallman & Sons, Gem; 2, James Jones, Calgary; 3, E. D. Adams, Calgary, Mary.

Two year old filly or gelding—1 and 2, J. Hallman & Sons.

Yearling filly or gelding—2, J. J. Richards, Red Deer.

Brood mare and two of her progeny 1, 2 and 3, J. Hallman & Sons.

Best exhibit of four females—J. Hallman & Sons.

Agricultural.

Team in harness—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, D. Thorburn; 3, J. J. Richards.

Dry mare or gelding—1 and 2, J. Hallman & Sons; 3, D. Thorburn.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, E. D. Adams; 2, J. Hallman & Sons; 3, D. Thorburn.

Foal—1, D. Thorburn; 2, J. Hallman & Sons; 3, E. D. Adams, Calgary.

Three year old filly or gelding—1, James Jones; 2, J. J. Richards; 3, J. Hallman & Sons.

Two year old filly or gelding—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, James Jones; 3, J. J. Richards.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, D. Thorburn; 3, J. J. Richards.

Brood mare and two of her progeny—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, D. Thorburn.

Best exhibit of four females—1, J. Hallman & Sons; 2, D. Thorburn.

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Best team, four horse, heavy draft or agricultural, owned by exhibitor, to be shown tandem in harness to a wagon—1, Geo. Lane; 2, J. Hallman & Sons.

Shorthorns.

Bull, three years and over—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, Spicy's Wonder.

Bull, two years—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Strome, Baron's Voucher; 2, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Star.

Bull, senior yearling—1, James Wilson, Innisfail, Bonnie Favorite; 2, R. W. Caswell, Jilt Stanford; 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon 32nd.

Bull, junior yearling—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Baron Strome.

Bull Calf—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Baron Strome; 2, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon 36th; 3, R. W. Caswell, Star 50; 4, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon 36th.

Champion Bull—Jos. Caswell, Spray's Wonder.

Cow, three years and over—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Miss Trout; 2, R. W. Caswell, Fairy Princess; 3, Jos. Caswell, Miss Saskatoon 37th.

Heifer, two years—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Duchess of Lincoln 6th; 2, R. W. Caswell, Mossrose Star; 3, Jos. Caswell, Miss Saskatoon 43rd.

Heifer, senior yearling—1, R. W. Caswell, Priority Star; 2, Jos. Caswell, Miss Saskatoon 38th; 3, R. W. Caswell, Sylvan Star.



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Heifer, junior yearling—1, James Wilson, Crimson Jean; 2, Jos. Caswell, Miss Saskatoon 51st; 3, T. Croxford, Aaidrie, Crimson Snowball.

Heifer Calf—1, 2 and 3, Bryce Wright, De Winton, Queen of the Roses, Lady Ramsden and Isabella 13th.

Champion Female—1, Chas. F. Lyall, Miss Trout; Reserve, Bryce Wright, Queen of the Roses.

Herd, Bull and Four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Chas. F. Lyall; 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, Jos. Caswell.

Three Calves, under one year old, owned by one exhibitor—1, Bryce Wright; 2, Jos. Caswell.

Three, the get of one bull—1, Bryce Wright; 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, Chas. F. Lyall.

Cow and Two of her Progeny—1, R. W. Caswell.

Herd, Bull and Three Females—1, Chas. F. Lyall.

Bull, any age—James Wilson, Bonnie Favorite; Reserve, Chas. F. Lyall, Baron Strome.

Two Calves, under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, Bryce Wright.

Best Shorthorn Bull, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor in Alberta—1, James Wilson, Bonnie Favorite.

Best Shorthorn Female, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor in Alberta—1, James Wilson, Crimson Jean.

Aberdeen Angus.

Bull, three years and over—1, Geo. Melson, Olds, Black Gaylawn.

Bull, one year—1, George Melson, Wildwood June Blossom; 2, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Thelma's Chunk.

Bull Calf—1, Lew Hutchinson, Lord Milner.

Grand Champion Bull, any age—G. G. Melson.

Cow, three years and over—1, Geo. G. Melson, Jettie 2nd; 2, Lew Hutchinson, Ruth of Canton.

Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel Pride and Miss Milne.

Heifer Calf, under one year—1 and 2, Lew Hutchinson.

Grand Champion, any age—1, Geo. Melson, Olds.

Herd, Bull and Four Females, any age, owned by the exhibitor—1, Lew Hutchinson.

Bain Wagons are the best for Alberta.

Galloways.

All prizes won by E. D. Adams, Calgary.

Holsteins.

Bull, three years or over—1, Thos. Laycock & Son, Calgary, Douglas.

Bull, one year—1, Thos. Laycock, Sarcastic Bob; 2, O. Rosenberger, Airdrie, Aggie Rosa's Prince; 3, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary.

Bull Calf—1, Thos. Laycock, Modest Lass; 2 and 3, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, DeKol King and Dora's Model Prince.

Bull Calf of calendar year—1, T. Laycock, Lady Bonheur; 2 and 3, W. J. Tregillus, Maple DeKol King and Bella's DeKol King.

Bull, any age—Thos. Laycock, Sarcastic Bob.

Cow, three years or over—1, W. J. Tregillus, Lady Fay Lulu; 2, Thos. Laycock, Lady Bonheur VII; 3, W. J. Tregillus, May Akkrum DeKol.

Heifer, two years—1, Thos. Laycock, Lulu Teake's Pride; 2, W. J. Tregillus; 3, Thos. Laycock, Lulu Teake's Queen.

Heifer, one year—1, 2 and 3, Thos. Laycock, Ringwood's Pride, Tidy De Kol, and Aconeth Teake.

Heifer Calf—1, W. J. Tregillus, De Kol Maid.

Heifer Calf of calendar year—1, W. J. Tregillus, DeKol's Princess; 2, Thos. Laycock, Aconeth Teake; 3, W. J. Tregillus, DeKol's Lady.

Female, any age—1, W. J. Tregillus, Lady Fay Lulu.

Herd, Bull and Four Females, any age—1, Thos. Laycock; 2, W. J. Tregillus.

Herd, Bull and Three Females, all under two years of age—1, Thos. Laycock; 2, W. J. Tregillus.

Herd, three animals, any age, the get of one bull—1, Thos. Laycock; 2, W. J. Tregillus.

Two Calves, under one year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, W. J. Tregillus.

Herd, Bull and Three Females—1, W. J. Tregillus.

Ayrshires.

Bull, two years—1, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; 2, J. J. Richards, Red Deer, Barcheskir Scotch Earl.

Bull, one year—1 and 2, A. H. Trimble.

Bull Calf—1, A. H. Trimble.

Bull Calf of calendar year—1, A. H. Trimble.

Bull, any age—A. H. Trimble, General White.

Cow, three years and over—1, 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble.

Heifer, two years—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. J. Richards.

Heifer, one year—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. J. Richards, Burnside Lady Nora.

Heifer Calf—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. J. Richards, Burnside Lady Nora.

Heifer Calf of calendar year—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. J. Richards, Auchen Brains Princess.

Female, any age—1, A. H. Trimble, White Rose.

Herd, Bull and Four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. J. Richards.

Herd, Bull and two Females, all under two years of age—1, A. H. Trimble.

Herd, three animals, any age, the get of one animal—1, J. J. Richards; 2, A. H. Trimble.

Two Calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, A. H. Trimble.

Jerseys.

All prizes won by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont.

Hackneys.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Calgary Horse Association, Sconton Electricity.

Stallion, 3 years or over—1, John A. Turner, Seaham Mason; 2, T. A. Cox, Langton Colonel; 3, J. Weis, Carbon, Le Roi.

Dry mare or gelding—1, Timber

Pride, R. W. Trotter, Glenbow; 2, Flossy, Jno. A. Turner.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Fame, R. W. Trotter; 2, Warwick Lady, Jno. A. Turner.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, Lady Armitage, R. Walbank, Calgary.

Standard Bred and Roadster Horses.
Pacing stallion, 3 years or over—1, H. M. M., C. H. Anthier, Vancouver, B.C.; 2, Amos J., Thos McMillan, Okotoks.

Stallion, 2 years—1, Game Regal, Chas. Henry, Calgary.

Ram, any age—Dick Brown, Calgary.

Ewe, aged—1, Jno. Turner; 2, Dick Brown; 3, H. W. Watkin.

Ewe, yearling—1 and 2, Jno. A. Turner; 3, Dick Brown.

Ewe, Lamb—1, J. A. Turner; 2, Dick Brown; 3, Jno. A. Turner.

Ewe, any age—J. A. Turner.

Pen, ram any age; two ewes, any age; two ewe lambs—1, J. A. Turner; 2, Dick Brown; 3, H. W. Watkin.

Pen, three lambs—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. W. Watkin.



Aged Clydesdale Stallions at Calgary Exhibition.
1st, Baron Kerr; 2nd, Mount Clifton; 3rd, Royal Blacon.

Mare, three years or over—1, Sylvione, C. H. Anthier; 2, Limona, I. G. Ruttle & Co., Calgary.

Filly, two years—1, Queen-Be-Sure, Chas. Henry.

Yearling, any sex—1, Ethel-Be-Sure, Chas. Henry; 2, Princess Ida II., D. F. Cary, Red Deer, Alta.

Mare, any age—1, Lady Lightfoot, W. Stuart, Calgary.

Carriage or Coach Horses.

Stallion, three years or over—1, Fra Diavolo, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; 2, Coneyberry, P. W. King, Calgary.

Hampshires.

All won by T. A. Cox.

Ewe, aged—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Ewe, shearling or lamb—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Suffolks.

All won by H. W. Watkin.

Oxford Downs.

Ram, two shears and over—1, Bryce Wright, De Winton—2, James Jones, Calgary.

Ram, shearling or lamb—1 and 2, Bryce Wright; 3, James Jones, Calgary.

Berkshires.

Boar, 2 years or over—1, T. A. Cox.

Boar, one year and under two—1, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel—2, T. A. Cox.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Boar of calendar year—1 and 2, Lew Hutchinson.

Breeding Sow, two years or over—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson.

Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Sow of calendar year—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, T. A. Cox.

Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, T. A. Cox.

Herd, Boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Lew Hutchinson.

Champion Boar—T. A. Cox.

Champion Sow—T. A. Cox.

Yorkshires.

Boar, two years or over—1 and 2, Glen Bros., Didsbury.

Boar, one year and under two—1, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary.

Breeding Sow, two years or over—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Glen Bros.

Breeding Sow, one year and under 2—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Glen Bros.

Sow of Calendar year—1 and 2, Glen Bros.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1, Glen Bros.; 2, W. J. Tregillus.

Herd, Boar and three females, any age, owned by exhibitor—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Glen Bros.

Herd, Boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Glen Bros.

Champion Boar—1, W. J. Tregillus.

Champion Sow—1, W. J. Tregillus.

Tamworths.

All won by J. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Bacon Hogs.

Best pen of Purebred Hogs, suitable for the bacon trade—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

Dairy Products.

Dairy butter, 5 lbs.—1, Mrs. M. Groat; 2, Mrs. F. T. Shaw; 3, Mrs. Holyland.

Packed butter, 20 lbs.—1, Mrs. J. I. Bell; 2, Mrs. G. Long; 3, Mrs. Crozier.

Print butter, 10 lbs.—1, J. J. Bell; 2, Mrs. Bristow; 3, Mrs. Wylie; 4, Mrs. J. Ottewell.

Special V.—Mrs. Crozier; Special VI., Mrs. W. Groat.

Special creamery butter—H. W. Trimble.

Tub dairy made mutter, 20 lbs.—1, J. J. Bell; 2, W. C. Short; 3, W. Muller.

Jackson special, butter, made by farmer's wife or daughter—1, Mrs. J. J. Bell.



Class Percheron Mares, Calgary Exhibition.

Mare, three years or over—1, Lucetia, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane.

Filly, two years—1, Gorgeous, G. E. G. Goddard, Cochrane.

Shropshires.

Ram, two shears or over—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, H. W. Watkin, Olds, Alta.

Ram, shearling—1, Dick Brown, Calgary; 2, Jno. A. Turner; 3, H. W. Watkin.

Ram, lamb—1, Jno. A. Turner; 2, W. A. Cox; 3, H. W. Watkin.

Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Bryce Wright.

Ewe, shearling or lamb—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Jones.

Pen, ram any age; two ewes, any age; and two lambs—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Jones.

Ram, any age—1, Bryce Wright.

Mutton Sheep (Pure Bred).
Wether or ewe, shearling—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Hunter, Priddis.

Wether or ewe, lamb—1, Bryce Wright; 2, H. W. Watkin.

Pen, three shearlings—1, H. W. Watkin.

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Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV.

Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Bain Wagons are the best for Alberta

Our Readers' Views

Location of Agricultural College.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review:

Every one who is interested in agriculture, and they are by no means limited to the tillers of the soil, for agriculture is conceded to be the foundation of the prosperity of this province, are grateful to Senator Talbot for his timely and forceful letter on this matter, published in the daily press and prompt action should be taken, now that we have had such a note of warning. Senator Talbot says: "In my opinion the placing of the agricultural college at Strathcona, and under university management, would be the severest blow that the agricultural interests of this province could possibly receive." His opinion is shared by Professor Elliott, of Bozeman, Mont., and others who have given the matter thought. We cannot allow this blow to fall.

Agriculture is big enough, important enough and should have friends enough to stand alone, and those of us who are interested directly or indirectly must guard it from blows of this kind, and give it every possible protection, for in it lies our success, or failure as a province. When we consider that every living creature on the face of the earth must live on the products of the soil the man who tills the soil must not be ignored.

In times of peril it is the farmer who gives his most costly tribute—life itself and the lives of his sons in his country's defence—in times of peace he adds to the nation's storehouse more actual wealth than any other man. If anybody deserves consideration and encouragement it is the man who plows the field and delivers its golden tribute to the nation's granary.

I have no reliable figures as to the value of Alberta's agricultural production for 1908, but the American farmers during that year added nine billions of dollars to that nation's wealth. We cannot comprehend what this means at first thought, it is so tremendous.

This wealth was not taken from the pockets of less favored nations, as the plunder of war; nor has it been filched from unsuspecting speculators, or defenceless competitors in the fields of industry; nor taken from Mother Earth by the lucky accident of mining. It was taken from the soil, and is the fruit of both patient industry and intelligence, joined with labor and can be repeated every year.

Some idea of the magnitude of this agricultural industry in America, and the capital occupied in its operations may be formed when it is said: that if the American farm lands alone were offered for sale, the whole world does not contain sufficient ready money to make a cash purchase.

Recognizing to some extent the infinite importance of this great industry, we must lay the foundations of Alberta's successful agricultural development broad and deep. The necessity for an agricultural college was seen long ago, and was first publicly mooted at the convention of institute workers two years ago, at which time resolutions requesting the Government of the province to establish one were passed, and letters by the writer appeared in agricultural papers on the need of one.

We want our future farmers to be fully equipped with the best training in practical and scientific knowledge, and our present ones to be supplied with the wonderful, the helpful and the profitable facts, which would be brought to light from the fields of research. In this young province much

work awaits the investigator, which when accomplished will return many times the cost of such an institution as an agricultural college and its upkeep, if history is any guide.

The following was stated publicly by Governor Cummins, of Iowa, recently: "The Iowa College of Agriculture is a fine example of the wonderful development in recent years of the agricultural science. The United States presents so many instances of extraordinary and unparalleled growth that most of our people do not know what institutions devoted to the science of agriculture are doing for the material welfare of the country. I believe it to be true that the knowledge imparted by such colleges and the interest awakened through their efforts has added more in the last decade to the wealth of the nation than all other discoveries combined. This may seem to be a startling assertion, but in truth it is exceedingly conservative. I take a single illustration among many in mind. The information that has been given within the last few years to the corn growers of Iowa, with respect to the selection of seed corn, added this year not less than sixty million of bushels to our corn crop. That is, to say, we raised and harvested sixty million of bushels more upon the same land than we would have raised and harvested under like conditions, had not science lighted up the way to better farming. All other agricultural products have been similarly advanced and the aggregate good accomplished is as astonishing as it is gratifying."

The college should unquestionably be located where it would be of the greatest possible service to the province; necessarily on a main line of railway, and easily accessible from a large centre, thereby enabling visitors to become acquainted with agricultural possibilities in Alberta, with little trouble; also, enabling our own farmers to frequently visit the college to obtain any information or advice they require.

A portion of the college farm should be irrigable, and the science of irrigation demonstrated in a practical manner, having such large areas of irrigable land in Alberta.

All those who are interested in agriculture, especially our agricultural organizations, should take this important question seriously in hand, and have the matter satisfactorily settled. We must also see that our Cabinet Ministers and parliamentary representatives understand our wishes and carry them out.

Now is the time for action, not after those who are closely interested have settled the matter for the farmers.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review:

Sir,—Thinking if I wrote a short article describing the Poultry House, used by The West Poultry Yards at Milestone, Sask., others who have had more experience with poultry in this country would be inclined to write their experiences; thus all interested be benefited. I often think there are many poultry people, who will not take the trouble to write (or thing they are not capable of writing for public print) that could give good pointers on the subject if they only would.

In designing the poultry house referred to above I had several things in view, the first was economy in building, to get the greatest amount of room with the least amount of money. This I think was accomplished by building two storeys, or rather by arranging so that the house had two floors. The first or ground floor, which is the ground, and one of lumber above. The ground floor is

used as a scratching room only, the upper floor is the roosting and laying room, the greater part of this floor is also used for scratching and feed floor. The next object in view was to design a building that could be added to as required without having it look patched. The building when completed will have a total length of 179 feet, built in sections of 24 and 27 feet each. (The 27 ft. sections has a hall way taken off one end.) There is also two rooms used for feed, dressing and packing, etc. The 24 ft. sections are divided with woven wire into 6, 8 and 12 ft. wide. We built the first section 16 ft., found it too wide. The next we built 14 ft., this is much better, but 12 ft. is better still. Each section has a floor space (counting both floors) of 506, 598 and 690 square feet, according to width, and will comfortably house 125, 150 or 175 hens each, which gives each hen only about four square feet. A part of this house has been in use with that number of hens for two years and I find it is all the room they need. The hens have all the floor space for exercise. There is no floor space taken up with roosts or nest boxes—a great many writers say a hen needs seven square feet—some say ten. Figuring it out on that basis a building to hold 500 or even 100 hens is enough to discourage some beginners. The house I am referring to when completed will accommodate 725 hens as we used it the last two years. The hens wintered well, little or no sickness, and no vermin of any kind. Some say where there is a hen there is lice—we have not found it so in three years, but may later. As for the house being too small for the number of hens I think it was proved by the way they looked and the number of eggs layed that they had room enough. All of this only goes to show that it is not necessary to have as large a poultry house as some people say, and, therefore, anyone thinking of going into the business can do so at much less cost than some writers would have them think, providing they build on the right plans and carry out other things necessary for keeping fowls in a limited space.

G. A. C.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review.

Sir,—With your permission I would like to give expression through the columns of your paper to a few ideas regarding the proposed agricultural college, the location and control of which is creating such a healthy and interesting discussion. With all due respect to their calling and professions agriculture is essentially the foundation and basis of Alberta's progress, it is the primary source of our provincial prosperity, and the fountain head of the support of every animal and human being existing in this province. That being so anything that would tend to injure, check or otherwise mar the onward progress of this most important industry must be carefully avoided.

Further, the most important item next to agriculture is the agriculturist. He is the living instrument by which the produce of the soil is placed on the world's market. Without him we could not exist. Indirectly he is the channel through which flows from the soil, the world's food. Therefore anything that would tend to choke, break-up or take away that channel must be strenuously opposed. There is a dignity about the agriculturist which dare not be denied. Alberta cannot afford to ignore the man who tills the soil, rather she will and does find it to her advantage to listen to the claims which the tiller of the soil seeks for his own. Again there are thousands of young men in this rich province who are thirsting for

practical knowledge. They must not be forgotten or provided for in a half-hearted sort of way. This is vital to the interests of the agricultural cause. Remember these are going to be the bulwark and builders of Alberta's greatness in the near future. That being so their and impressionable minds, in their early years, must be filled with knowledge of the right kind, and what is equally important in the right way. From the letters written in the local press from those who are qualified to know, the proposal to allow the university to have whole or part control of the agricultural college would mean the absolute ruin of agricultural prospects in this province, it would mean the neglect of farming instincts in the minds of our young men who will learn, and very quickly too, to love the city rather than the farm, thus resulting in the very disaster which we are most anxious to avoid. In regard to the location of the proposed college in common with the great majority of those whose letters appear in print. I would most decidedly be in favor of locating it further south than Strathcona, somewhere around the neighborhood of Calgary being a much more central position. That would be fair to all concerned, and also is much better fitted with the requirements of such a college proposed.

A. G. GILES.

Carbon District.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review,

Dear Sir,—Have made a trip to Alberta, Can., was intending to meet you, but did not get to Calgary; but leased Mr. Bartle's ranch, at Stavely, Alta., for three years. I have been receiving the Farm and Ranch Review and will say I think it is a great paper for the farmer and especially for the newcomer. Count me as a friend and reader; do not send to Minn., any more papers after September 1, but send to Stavely, Alta., Can. I will send my subscription to you when we arrive in Stavely.

Your friend,
JOHN DESLER.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review:

Sir,—The Strathcona Plaindealer of April 13th, 1909, has just been received and the article by Professor W. H. Alexander on amalgamation has been read with a great deal of interest. There are a number of instances where I can not agree with President Alexander, and with all due respect and deference to him, I shall discuss these points frankly as you have suggested.

Almost at the outset of his article in the Strathcona Plaindealer, he mentions three states, California, Minnesota and Wisconsin, as shining examples of instances where the amalgamation of the university and the agricultural college is successful. Let us consider California first. Here I shall show clearly that the state of California has realized her mistake in attempting to locate two institutions, representing such diverse interests, at the City of Berkeley, for the Legislature of 1905 and 1907 passed appropriations amounting to \$282,000 to move the agricultural college sixty miles away from the university and from Berkeley, so that it may have a distinct home of its own and so that it might accomplish that for which it was intended.

The following taken from Hoard's Dairyman, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and written by Mr. H. A. Craft, explains the situation perfectly:—
"California's New Agricultural College."

Things come about after a while; but we have to wait. Evolution is slow but sure.

"The point I am getting at is that agricultural education is taking a more practical turn. Half a dozen years ago I called out no less an authority than Professor W. A. Henry by a letter written to an Eastern agricultural paper on the subject. I said then that the average agricultural college was turning out nearly everything but practical farmers.

"Later on I stirred the ire of the venerable Hilgard of the agricultural college of the University of California. I told him that I thought that the agricultural college ought to be separated from the university at Berkeley, moved from out the influence of the big cities on the bay and into the centre of the great farming sections; that the field and the farm should be the laboratory of the farm student instead of the stuffy little class rooms of Berkeley, and that the average agricultural student ought not to have his brains bothered with every scientific fad that came up, but should be given good, wholesome instruction in farm practice. "What!" cried the learned gentleman, "remove the agricultural college from under the inspiring influence of this great institution of learning."

"The experiment station, I mildly suggested, was the place to thresh out fads, and then if out of the whole mass threshed over they happen to develop a practical fact, it could be handed over to the agricultural college where it could be thoroughly demonstrated.

"Well, things are coming my way. The California Legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase and equipment of a university farm and to provide instruction in agriculture in connection therewith.

"Plenty of time and care was taken in the selection of this farm. Of course, there were influences that wanted it located at Berkeley so that it might not be removed from beneath the devine pale of classical culture, but right won out, and 780 acres of as fine as ever land out of doors were selected near Davisville, Yolo County, some fifty or sixty miles inland and that distance from Berkeley. The selection was made by a commission consisting of Governor George C. Pardee, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the university; Alden Anderson, B. F. Rush and Ellwood Cooper, Horticultural Commissioner of the state.

"The new farm is composed of a tract of rich valley land, as level almost as a house floor and covered by an ample and perpetual water right. For this tract the sum of \$103,290.00 was paid, thus leaving quite an unexpected balance of the original appropriation to go towards buildings and equipments. The Legislature of 1907 made an additional appropriation of \$132,000 for more buildings, so the new enterprise starts out with glowing prospects."

Thus you will clearly see that even though the State of California started out with an amalgamated institution, yet facts proved very conclusively that that arrangement was not successful, and they were willing to pay two hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars (\$282,000) to correct this mistake.

Let us now consider Minnesota. It is true that the same board of regents control the university and the agricultural college, but the two institutions are managed and controlled as two distinct institutions. They are several miles apart and there is the keenest rivalry between them. A student of one institution would consider himself insulted if addressed as the student of the other.

Now for Wisconsin. Here we do admit that the two institutions are considered as one, but it exists as such simply because the agricultural interests and the agricultural men are the biggest things about the institu-

tion. Such agricultural men as Babcock, Russell, Henry and Alexander have made Wisconsin what she is.

In this connection, let me ask, what has made the Guelph, Ontario, college the peer of agricultural institutions on this continent? It is simply that Dr. James Mills, who was president for so long and who made that college great, stuck strictly to his text, and that text was agriculture pure and simple. No outside influences were allowed to creep in to wean students away from the greatest study than any man can pursue; and for that very reason, the Guelph institution returns to the farm a larger percentage of its students than any similar institution on this continent. And while Guelph is affiliated with the Toronto University, yet the university does not for one moment enter into the management of the agricultural college. They are just as distant as any two institutions can be.

There is an antagonistic friction between university and agricultural college men that can not be overcome, no matter how they try. University men, as a class, look down upon and despise farmers and agricultural instructors and teachers. The following instances will show what I mean.

A certain prominent university man on this side of the line was offered the presidency of an agricultural college, and his answer was, "I will not become the president of a 'Cow' college." That slur has never hurt the agricultural college, but I can tell you that that gentleman rues the day that he uttered it.

At another institution, in the early days when there were few trained scientists in agriculture, and when a considerable number of university men were employed, the feeling of these men against agriculture was so bitter that they asked the legislature to change the name of the institution leaving out the word "agriculture." The university men considered it a disgrace. And it is universally true that at amalgamated institutions, where the university interests are started first, or where the university interests are of larger proportions than the agricultural college interests, that the latter is ignored and relegated to the background as much as possible. The university men, whenever it is mentioned, feel ashamed and apologise for the agricultural work.

Now, it is that very feeling of superiority among university men as a class that will, as long as it lasts, prevent harmony, and at institutions where the university and the agricultural college are both under one roof, it is that same assumed superiority of the students taking classics, etc., over the agricultural students, that drives the latter from the farm and from the profession. No young man when he goes away from home to college for the first time likes to be continually nagged at as a "hayseed," "pumpkin roller," "potato digger," "squash tender," "shorthorn," etc., and it is no wonder that at institutions where an attempt is made at amalgamation, and where this thing is tolerated, that very few young men ever return to the farm.

Now, as to the cost of these institutions to the state or province. Statistics gathered by the President, Jas. M. Hamilton, of this institution, actually show, in comparing amalgamated and non-amalgamated institutions, where the student body is about equal in numbers, that it actually costs the state more, on the average, to educate a student at an amalgamated institution, than it does those states where the university and the agricultural college are run as separate institutions. This, not withstanding the claim of those who favor amalgamation, because of the economy to the state.

Again, as to the wisdom of having

the men who have studied science, simply and purely for science's sake, teach that science to agriculture students. The idea is absolute folly, simply because they can not make application of their knowledge to agricultural needs. The man who has studied his science in an agricultural college, and with a distinct agricultural setting, is ten times more valuable as an instructor of agriculture students than is the university man who has had only a general training. I can point you to an amalgamated institution where the university trained men ignore, as far as they dare, all agricultural students and agricultural interests. There are two reasons for this: **First, they do not want to defile their hands by touching anything "agricultural"; and, secondly, they couldn't make the practical applications of their knowledge to agricultural work if they tried.**

As to the cultural side of the two lines of study. The prevailing idea, which, by the way, is fast losing adherents, was that the study of languages, history, etc., were special subjects and would develop the cultural side of the mind more than any other line of thought. It was supposed that these were the only things that would lift the mind up and away from its solid plain, so that it might grow, expand and develop. Eminent thinkers to-day, like David Starr Jordan and L. H. Bailey, are coming to believe that there is just as much cultural development and expansion for the mind in a good practical study in cattle feeding or grain breeding as there can possibly be in any form of simple mental gymnastics. There is this to be said in favor of the new idea that is expressed by Professors Bailey and Jordan, that such studies are a "heap" more useful to 90 per cent. of the people who live to-day, and who have to live by the sweat of their brow. Ninety per cent. of the men to-day have to earn their living largely in a practical way, then, in all conscience, why not let us educate him to live? Why not educate him along the lines that are going to help him earn his bread and butter?

Now, let it not be understood that I am disclaiming against any form of education that can make a man bigger, better, and broader in his intellect, and in his higher life. No man can get too much training in English, for that is the great channel of our intercourse with one another. We use it more than anything else, so then let us have the broadest training possible. At the same time, let us give a due proportion of time to the preparation of the student in the handling of practical duties that will be his every day of his life.

Professor Alexander makes the following statement: "In the isolated agricultural college they teach English and history, of course, but such studies are entirely subordinated to the agricultural course; in a university the agricultural students take the same English, the same history, and pass the same examinations in these subjects as do all other students of the university. Such men can raise inestimably the tone of their community; indeed, they must raise it if they have truly profited by university opportunities."

The above paragraph explains clearly just why it is that these two institutions can not be joined together. The university places prime importance upon English, languages, history, etc., because that is what her doctors, lawyers and professional men need most; while the agricultural college gives a thorough knowledge of agriculture as prime importance, the very things that her graduates will need most. These two aims, with the exception of English, are entirely different and opposite.

It may be true that a young man with a fine classical education may raise the standing of his community

inestimably, yet it is also true that an agricultural student may have the finest polished education imaginable, but unless he has the practical and scientific knowledge of the profession that is to be his for life, he will make all the more a dismal failure.

You will not find an agricultural college on this continent that does not give a liberal and thorough training in English. On the other hand, we would naturally expect that the bulk of the agricultural student's training would be along the lines of scientific agriculture, or, in other words, along the lines that will thoroughly fit and prepare him for his profession in life.

The university and the agricultural college are entirely separate and distinct. They each have their legitimate field of work. There is most assuredly a place in each province for the university, and there is just as surely a distinct place in every province for the agricultural college.

You handicap an agricultural college just as much by making it a part of the university, as you would cripple the university by making it a subordinate part of an agricultural college.

The large majority of the states and provinces of this continent have realized the futility of joining these two institutions, and have given each a separate home and a separate president, so that they might each follow the distinct line of work and thought for which they were created.

I trust that this will give you my frank views on the subject as gleaned from actual facts as they are.

W. J. ELLIOTT,

Dean of the School of Agriculture,
Montana.

DAIRY

THE DAIRY COW FOR THE DAIRY FARM.

No matter what kind of work is attempted, there is no question of a doubt but that the work will be better done if special-purpose tools are used. This is equally true in the dairy business; to get the best results, get the animals that are particularly adapted for that particular purpose.

Minnesota started out with a dual purpose cow to furnish milk for her creameries twenty years ago, and, as a result, a great many of her herds are no farther ahead to-day than they were when they started, because while you may start out with an ideal dual purpose cow, there is no guarantee that that dual purpose cow will produce another equal to herself, in either milk or beef production. In indiscriminate breeding of that kind individuality plays the most important part.

On the other hand, when a special purpose cow has been bred for generation after generation with either a large flow of milk or a large production of butter fat in mind, there is all the probability in the world that "like will produce like," or, better still, "like will improve on like" when intelligence and common sense are used in the selection and mating of these special purpose animals.

Now, do not think for a moment that I would advise all the farmers engaged in the dairy business to sit down right now and wire for a carload of the best special purpose dairy cows that he can find. There are other things to be considered. These special dairy breeds need proper care and shelter. Give them the warmth of a good barn and plenty of care and feed and they will repay you handsomely for all care and attention thus given to them. But it would be unwise for the man who has only handled scrub stock all his days to

invest once in full blood and highly bred dairy stock. If a man has never handled dairy stock, it would be much wiser for him to start with the best milk cows from his herd.

Don't keep anything that will produce less than 4,000 pounds of milk in one year to start with. Place at the head of your herd the best special purpose dairy sire that you can afford, then watch the development and grading up of that herd. Weed out the most unprofitable cows each year, and by the time the herd is graded up pretty well, the dairyman will begin to understand how to care for the best of dairy cows. Another thing that will be very apparent with the improved herd, and that will be the difference in the weight of the pocket book, as compared with its weight with the cows of indiscriminate breeding.

The following, taken from Hoard's Dairyman and written by ex-Governor Hoard himself, hits the nail pretty squarely on the head:—

"According to report, the new dairy farm of 200 acres, which is to be organized for the Iowa State College of Agriculture, is to be a dairy oasis in the midst of a great beef desert.

Although Iowa has produced a great deal of butter, at doubtful economic profit, still there has been among her farmers but little real dairy cow judgment. Dairy breeds of cattle have not made their way into public conviction as they have in Wisconsin or in the dairy states farther east. But the authorities at the college have seen where this



Champion Shorthorn Bull, Calgary Exhibition, Sprey's Wonder.

ideas of cleanliness among these same farmers. We have a splendid band of readers in that grand state, but they are men who believe that nothing short of a well-bred dairy cow and up-to-date dairy intelligence will do for them. We shall hope much for the rays of light that will radiate from that Iowa dairy farm. When they shine full and strong on the farmers of Iowa, who are striving to carry on dairying with beef cows, not more than one-third of which yield milk enough to pay for their

to drink from a stagnant pool, as the evil effects of such carelessness will be sure to be found in the milk. Feed and water regularly.

The Stable.

Have everything sweet and clean in the cow stable, not only at the time of milking but at all times. Of course, a certain amount of dust will be raised when the bedding is being straightened and when the hay is being fed, but have these operations performed either some time before or after the milking is done. Clean the litter out every day and do not only clean behind the cow, but be sure that her bed is dry underneath the bedding. We like to white-wash

the wainscoting four feet high all around inside the cow barn. It is surprising how quickly this can be done. In our barn where 38 dairy cows are kept, two men can do the white-washing in two hours; and when the white, clean effect is produced, it is indeed time well spent. Lime is often sprinkled in the gutters and on the passages behind the cows. This adds much to the sanitary condition of the cow barn. Give the cow plenty of light. It will add much to the general health of the herd.

The Milking.

More butter fat, and consequently more money, will be secured if the milking is performed quickly and quietly; and cleaner milk will be secured if the feed is not moved while the milker is at work. Never wet the hands while milking. That is a filthy habit. Rub any dust or straws off the cows' udders before placing the pail under her.

Leave the milk cans outside the barn if possible and remove them to some clean place for setting or separating. If the whole milk is to be taken to the creamery, then set the milk can in cold water and stir frequently until perfectly cool. If the dairyman has a separator,—and right here we wish to recommend that idea, then separate the milk at once. Set the cream in cold water and stir it occasionally to get rid of the animal odor, and to insure its keeping more perfectly.

Never keep milk or cream in the kitchen or pantry, for as sure as you do, the butter made from such cream will be so flavored that the grocer will not know whether he is buying a package of vegetables or a boiled



Shorthorn Cow Class, Calgary Exhibition. 1st, Miss Trout; 2nd, Fairy Princess.

state to. It was seen that it can mean "dual purpose" policy was leading the nothing less or the part of the farmer but the production of a mass of inferior cows; that it must inevitably act as a handicap to the development of dairy thought, dairy practice, dairy farms and in the end, of dairy men. No people can tie their fortunes to a second or third standard, without partaking in spirit and purpose of the final meaning of such a policy. On the Ohio dairy farm will be kept cows and bulls of the four standard dairy breeds as well as grades of these breeds to show the modifying effect of the blood in the offspring of common or native cow.

"The barns, stables and yards will be built and managed from the standpoint of sanitary results.

"Hoard's Dairyman has not been a popular paper among the Iowa "dual purpose" farmers. It has never criticized their undairylike ideas half so severely as did the late Iowa State dairy convention from which went up a wail of sorrow over the destruction of Iowa's reputation for good butter, all caused by the "dual purpose"

keeping, the aforesaid farmers will see things in a new light. Possibly some of them will remember that such were the teachings of Hoard's Dairyman years ago."

Dairyman, Montana,
Agricultural College.

CARE OF MILK ON FARM.

Mr. J. T. Whitlock, of Troy, New York, writes asking for ideas on the sanitary handling of milk on the farm. We, therefore, offer a few suggestions regarding the production and care of milk.

The Feed.

Let us start with the feed. We must remember that milk is food, and anything that would effect or taint that milk must be avoided. Such things as musty hay, decayed roots, or strong flavored feeds such as turnips, will be sure to give an objectionable flavor. It is dangerous to feed anything that is not clean, sweet, and wholesome. The same things are true regarding the drinking water. Never allow an animal

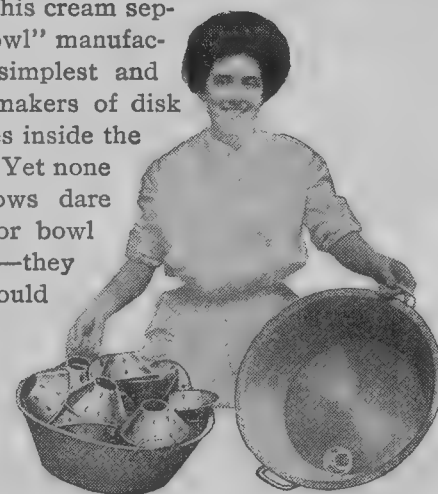
Pictures Against Talk

NO matter how complicated his cream separator, every "bucket bowl" manufacturer claims his machine is simplest and easiest to clean. Even the makers of disk machines—with 40 to 60 pieces inside the bowl—make the same claims. Yet none of these "bucket bowl" fellows dare put pictures of their separator bowl parts into their advertisements—they all realize that pictures would make their claims ridiculous.

The Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator is, without exception, the **only** simple, sanitary, easy to clean separator made. We put pictures against "bucket bowl" talk. We frequently show you pictures of the light, simple Dairy Tubular Bowl and of heavy, complicated "bucket bowls."

Compare them. They tell the whole story. It will take you less than thirty seconds to put "bucket bowl" claims where they belong.

If you want to avoid work, expense and dissatisfaction, get a Sharples Dairy Tubular. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales greater than most, if not all, "bucket bowl" separators combined. Write for catalog No. 305.



One pan contains the single little piece used in Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls. The other contains nothing but disks from a single "bucket bowl." Which is simple and easy to clean?



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

steak. Then keep the cream in a clean, sweet place.

The Hand Separator.

Every progressive dairyman should have a hand separator. You can then give the calves fresh, sweet skim milk. It is expensive to feed calves on whole milk, especially when you can sell the butter for 25c. per pound and supply the fat taken from the milk by oil meal or oil cake at a few cents per pound.

From the other side the separator is certainly a splendid investment as a labor saver. It is also valuable as a means of getting all the butter fat from the milk. Get a good standard machine, but don't get a very small size unless you have only a few cows. For 10 to 12 cows we should certainly recommend a 450 to 650 pound per hour separator.

Wash the machine every time it is used. Don't believe the agent who tells you that you can wash his machine by simply dipping the parts in warm water. Anyone who has handled vessels in which milk has been kept, knows that that is not so. Use a brush, not a dish rag, to wash each piece of the separator, then pour boiling hot water over the parts and allow to dry.

Use plenty of oil on the bearings and thus greatly increase the life of the machine. Fasten the separator securely to the floor, take three minutes to speed it up, heat up the bowl with a little luke-warm water before separating, then flush out with a little clean water after the milk has run through to get all the cream.

Delivering the Cream.

If the cream is to be churned at home, do so before it has become many days old. The shorter time between the time that the milk is drawn and when the butter is marketed the better. The butter will keep longer and the flavor will be superior.

If the cream is to be delivered at the creamery, do so as early in the day as possible, and cover the can with a blanket to prevent the sun scorching the can and injuring the cream. This covering will also prevent the cream freezing in winter, and frozen cream makes a bitter butter.

Let your whole care be to produce the cleanest, purest product, deliver the product as speedily and carefully as possible to the customer.

Simply remember that milk is food.

W. J. ELLIOTT, B.S.A.

Dairyman, Montana Agr. Coll.

1. A cow's return for kindness is profit; for abuse, loss.
2. You have no more right to abuse the cow than she has to kick you.
3. When you go to milk the cows with a club in one hand and a milk pail in the other, you'll come back with little in the pail.
4. You cannot get more butter fat in the milk by pounding the cow over the back with the milk stool.
5. If after you kick the cow, she kicks you, thank her. It is simply a reminder that you have a bad habit, and, worse still, you are teaching the cow a bad habit.
6. As a general rule, when you see a cow kick, make up your mind that someone kicked or struck her first.
7. When the owner passes behind his cows in the barn and the animals fly first to one side of the stall, then to the other, with a wild blue glint in their eyes, make up your mind that the poor animals think that he is only another species of dog.
8. When you see a man step in between his cows to milk them and roughly shove the animal over to the other side of the stall with the yell "Get over, can't you," just watch the cow wind him one across the ear with her tail, and it serves him right.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Cow Progress.

The records of the cow testing associations show a large increase in the number of cows whose production, both as regards weight of milk and butterfat, is being noted regularly. It is no wonder that the plan appeals to the progressive dairymen of Canada, because record work must mean substantial improvement, and the improved herd is the herd that produces economically.

Since commencing records many farmers have been enabled to increase the yield of milk and fat per cow considerably, because instead of contentedly saying "so many cows so much milk," each individual is studied and each member of the herd brought up to a good profit earning capacity. Herds that used to produce only 187 lbs. fat are now up to 220 lbs.; milk production has gone up from 4,850 lbs. to 6,380 lbs. In 1905 one herd averaged 5,374 lbs. milk, but in 1908 the owner had brought all up to 7,240 lbs. milk per cow. One member in 1903, keeping 9 cows, obtained only 4,360 lbs. from each, but in 1903 with 11 cows he had an average yield of 7,000 lbs. milk. Cash receipts have increased with another member from \$52 per cow in 1905, to \$76 in 1908.

Instances might be multiplied; these few indicate what it means to the real dairy farmer who seeks improvement. Time spent in weighing and sampling is well spent; definite knowledge is obtained.

Fifty Cent Cows.

Cow testing association members are astonished, to put it mildly, at the revelations of the scales and test. In one herd of 17 cows the average yield was 4,380 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, and 183 lbs. fat. The highest yield of milk and fat was from a 7-year-old cow, whose test was only an average of 3.8 for the full period of lactation. Her total yield was 7,200 lbs. milk and 274 lbs. fat. Notice how high this is above the average, 2,820 lbs. milk

more. The yield of the poorest cow, a 10-year-old, was only 3,050 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, and 111 lbs. fat. Notice how much this is below the average yield, 72 lbs. of fat less. But this 10-year-old cow gave much less than half what the 7-year-old did. There is actually a difference between the two yields of 4,150 lbs. milk and 163 lbs. fat. Is the one cow worth twice as much as the other? Carry the figuring one step further in order to ascertain profit. Valuing milk at \$1.00 per 100 lbs., and even putting the cost of feed at only \$30, one cow made just 50 cents profit on the year's business! Did that pay labor, or interest, or any return for supervision, or supply any incentive to keep cows? But even assuming that the first cow consumed feed to the value, not of \$30 merely, but \$50, the profit is \$22, or just 44 times as much as with the second cow. Supposing one could just deposit the profit made on each cow; with the kind that makes \$22 profit one could attain a bank balance of \$1,000 by keeping 46 cows, but with the other kind it would necessitate keeping two thousand! Who could afford that? Farmers, the point is evident; test your cows and ascertain definitely whether the fifty cent cow boards in your stables.

Larger Milk Yields are Possible.

Why should cow testing be carried on? Mainly because individual cows in the same herd are likely to vary in production about as much as, sometimes much more than, individual cows in different breeds. Then, too, must be considered the strange variations in milk and fat from day to day even with a cow handled as carefully as possible. Such variations are very apt to be overlooked unless the record is carefully kept. Another point: two cows side by side, one gives 20 lbs. milk a day, or 10 lbs. at a milking, the other gives 9 lbs. The difference in weight, or the difference in bulk in the pail, especially if there is a lot of froth on top, is not easily gauged by the ordinary milker. But

multiply that by the 300 days of a milking period, and it is seen that one cow gives 600 lbs. more milk than the other. Yet the ordinary milker would have said these two cows give "just about" the same. But is not the extra 600 lbs. worth having? Many members of the cow testing associations say that the hired man milks better, with more endeavor to milk clean, if the record hangs before him constantly, and an extra 500 lbs. per cow has often been obtained since the introduction of the pencil and ruled sheet. Try it, not simply for the extra milk or fat, but for the immense personal satisfaction in knowing that each cow is being made to do better, to do her best.

Cost vs. Beauty.

The proud owner says: "This is a high grade Canadian, and this is a purebred Holstein." The admiring visitor to the cow stable remarks "What beautiful cows!" The thoughtful student asks: "What yield of milk and fat do they give?" The practical man enquires: "What does their milk cost?" And the hard business sense of the dairyman leads him to determine cost of production and of milk and fat through the medium of cow testing associations. The high grade may give but a poor weight of milk, the purebred may test low, while the common grade may possibly be producing milk at the lowest cost. No one knows definitely just what the cost is until some record is kept; milk may cost 92 cents per 100 lbs., fat 25 cents per lb.; these cost prices may be up to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. milk, and 50 cents per lb. of fat with the poor cows; or they may be reduced by good economical feeders to 35 cents per 100 lbs., and 10 per lb. A good record for this month from a herd of 18 cows is an average of 1020 lbs. milk, 3.9 test, 39 lbs. fat. One grade in the herd gave 1530 lbs. milk, testing 4.0 per cent. fat.



AYRSHIRE COW "MARJORY."

The Ayrshire cow "Marjory" (Imp.) (16535), with a yearly milk record of over 11,000 lbs., is owned by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This cow in her present lactation period gave in 30 days 1735 lbs. of milk, an equivalent of 57.84 lbs. per day. Her milk tested an average of 4.67 per cent. of fat, which gives

81; 0345 lbs. of fat, or 93.33 lbs. butter. As this was made during the winter month her feed cost, during this time, 31 cents per day.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLAND RANCH IMPORTATION.

Captain G. S. Watson, Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, Clinton, P.O., B.C., has just returned from Scotland with a consignment of Clydesdales purchased in the old land.

Among the fillies purchased are several bred to the famous stud horse Oyama, and a number of noted prize winners at Old Country shows. Among these are the two-year-olds, Craigie Ideal, first at Kilmarnock, first at Craigie, first and champion at Galston; and Polly Anderson of Aitkenbrae, a winner of three firsts and a reserve champion at Prestick. Of the three-year-olds, the filly by Count Victor was first and champion at Auchinlick and Airies-Flower, first at New Cumnoch. These horses are bred right into the most purple of Clydesdale families, and their reception at Seattle and Coast fairs will be watched with considerable interest.

Captain Watson reports an active inquiry from Alberta for Highland Cattle, and expects to ship several carloads of breeding stock into this province at once.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Mr. Alexander Ledingham, Lacombe, Alta., received recently from Scotland six well-bred Clydesdales—one stallion and five fillies. Several were purchased from Mr. George A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin, and all of them were purchased in the North of Scotland. The stallion was the exceptionally well bred horse Glendale (14139), bred by Mr. J. F. Cumming, Cardow, and got by the successful and premium horse Sir Huga (10924), and premium horse Sir Hugo (10924), Grace, and got by Baron's Pride (9122). It would be difficult to beat the breeding of this 2-year-old horse. He has the double cross of Sir Everard through his sire and dam, and being out of a very fine prize mare, he is bound to be a successful sire. One of the mares is by the unbeaten champion stallion Prince of Carruchan (8151), winner of the Cawdor Cup three times, and never placed second in any showyard although frequently shown. Her dam was by the Glasgow premium horse Mains of Keir (8834), a horse that left useful stock. There is a 5-year-old mare by the great champion horse Hiawatha (10067), out of the noted Dunblane and Stirling prize mare Madge Carruchan (Stewart's), by the same famous Prince of Carruchan. Hiawatha won the Cawdor Cup even oftener than Prince of Carruchan, and for many years has stood second on the Clydesdale list of winning sires. A nice three-year-old mare was bred by Mr. Alex. Burr, Tulloford, and was got by Kubelik (12204), a very well-bred horse, out of Princess of Earnock, by the thick, well-bred Prince of Earnock (10409). A nice two-year-old filly was got by Sir Hugo (10924), out of a Baron's Pride mare, granddam by that thick, good Clydesdale Macmeekan (9600); and a yearling filly was got by Sir Hugo's famous son Allendale (12418), out of a mare by the champion horse Gold Mine (9540). Those having any acquaintance with Clydesdale pedigree will agree that the sires and sires of dams named in the breeding of these animals are much above the average, being indeed the pick of the Clydesdale breed during the past 20 years.

SCABIES OR MANGE OF CATTLE.

This disease has prevailed to a considerable extent amongst range cattle in the Western portions of Canada, and is becoming daily more common in Ontario and the East, and it may be interesting to our readers

to receive some points in connection with this disease, which will enable them to treat it with success should it at any time unfortunately appear amongst their stock.

Scabies or mange of the ox is a contagious disease caused by a parasitic mite. Cattle are chiefly effected with but two varieties of these parasites or mites, which belong to the class, arachnoida. These are—First, the psoroptes; second, the symbiotes. The first is the one which most frequently effects cattle. It lives on the surface of the skin, and by the biting gives rise to great irritation and itching. It is most frequent upon the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns, and at the root of the tail. Its principle manifestations are more or less numerous pimples, exudation and abundant scaling of the skin, falling out of the hair, and the formation of dry grey brownish scabs. Later on the skin will become thickened and wrinkled, and will acquire the consistency of leather. If mange be allowed to spread over a large surface of the body, the animals effected will rapidly lose flesh and become weak and anemic, rendering them, of course, constitutionally very much less able to withstand the effects of the mites.

It is also interesting to know that at the same time the disability and lessened vitality of the effected animals favors the more rapid multiplication of the mites, and the further extension of the disease, thus with cause and effect working together in this manner, it is not uncommon that mange may prove fatal, especially is this the case in the latter part of a severe winter amongst immature and growing animals, or amongst those of an adult age when in an unthrifty condition at the time of becoming infected.

Scabies does not appear to effect cattle while they are doing well on grass, nor to attack those in good condition over three years old. Animals in poor condition, calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds are apparently more subject to this disease, of which the first symptom is usually an intense itching of the skin about the neck or shoulders, which extends more or less rapidly along the back and sides and down the outside of the legs. The psoroptes mites live upon the surface of the skin and suck the blood and lymph of the skin by means of their mouth organs, pro-

ducing a more or less intense inflammation through the numerous stings which they inflict. The jaws of the mites are long, straight and stinging. The legs are very long. Sucking cups, which are trumpet shaped, are carried on the legs. In the male they are seen on the four pairs of legs—in the female upon the first, second and fourth pairs only. In their immature form these mites have three pairs of legs, while in the adult state they possess four. The head, thorax and abdomen are not separated. The mouth parts are represented by mandibles or jaws. The skin surface is covered with scales, hairs, spikes, or silky hair. The number of eggs laid by a female mite is from 20 to 24. These hatch out at the end of four to seven days, and the larvae after having undergone three or four changes arrive at maturity from the fourteenth to the seventeenth day. If exposed to damp air, or placed upon wet manure, mange mites will continue to live from six to eight weeks, in a dry place the eggs lose their vitality after four to six days, moderate heat is favorable to their vitality and to the hatching of the mites. Mange is never developed except by contagion—the period of incubation varies according to the number of mites transmitted. When the mites are in small numbers, the first sign of disease is sometimes seen as late as from four to six weeks, whilst at other times the disease may be clearly apparent at the end of fifteen days. Contamination takes place either in direct contact—that is immediate, as on pasture, in the stables, etc.—or by intermediary agents.

What has been said in the foregoing would indicate the absolute imperative of a thorough disinfection of sheds, or any buildings in which effected cattle may have been kept. It is necessary in order to attain success in the treatment of this disease to destroy parasites as well as those that are upon them, otherwise there is danger of their becoming reinfected from the premises after the effects of the remedy applied to the animals have disappeared.

The methods in operation for the treatment of scab in sheep have become more or less familiar to every one interested in the raising of live stock, and it may be said that the same treatment will meet with success

in ridding cattle of scabies. In handling large herds it will be found necessary and economical to build a proper dipping plant suitable to the number of cattle to be dipped. Amongst small herds it will be far better to spray each animal with either a home-made dip of known strength, or with one of the many excellent brands of commercial dips now upon the market. Not only the animal should be sprayed, but all stalls, yards, and outbuildings wherever the animals may have been sheltered or kept. Of the many cattle dipping preparations those manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Nephew have been found to give excellent results in the treatment of this disease, and for general disinfection.

In severe cases of mange the breeder would doubtless avoid considerable trouble and expense if he purchased a really good reliable preparation intended primarily for the cure of this disease. There are many such, and from time to time we have heard good reports concerning a preparation known as Lavene when used for this disease.

Winterborn, Alta.

Will you kindly give me the names of breeders of Shropshire sheep in Alberta, if any?

J. J. HADLEY.

Digby, N.S.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last August my horse was badly cut in eleven places by a barbed wire fence. Three of the cuts, (small ones) healed soon, but the others became foul and rotten, and though I tried many kinds of medicine they had no beneficial result. At last a doctor advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and in four weeks' time every sore was healed and the hair has grown over each one in fine condition. The Liniment is certainly wonderful in its working.

JOHN R. HOLDEN.

Witness, Perry Baker.

It will pay you to study our advertising columns.



CUTTING GRASS. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRRIGATION

"I have found that it is impossible to save any considerable amount when working on a salary."

Such was one reason given by Geo. A. Cunningham for his purchase of land in the Bow River Valley. Mr. Cunningham is examiner of railway tariffs as filed by the Interstate Commission law, and is at present employed in the office of that commission. Continuing, he said:—

"After having given several propositions through consideration I finally decided that farm land either in the United States or in Western Canada would combine the largest returns with the greatest security, of anything which came to my notice. The result of a careful investigation showed me that farm lands rank much higher as an investment for income than city property or securities."

"Seeing an advertisement in one of the periodicals with reference to the land in the Bow River Valley offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific, I wrote that company for their literature and carefully looked same over. I was impressed very much with the conservative manner with which their proposition was set forth and from the first it looked to me a reasonable proposition. There was no "Eldorado," "get rich quick," or extravagant features connected with the representations of their land. Therefore, I paid a visit to the land of the company in what they term their "Irrigation Block" where I secured 340 acres of the prettiest land I have ever seen, and I would not part with it today for anywhere near what I paid for it. Considering the quality of the land and comparing it with similar land in the western and northwestern states of the United States, both irrigated and non-irrigated. I should say that the conservative value at this time would be \$40 to \$50 per acre."

Later on it should be worth, based on the value and yields produced on land in the United States, at least \$100 per acre.

"One of the features in connection with the whole matter which makes me feel safer and better than anything else, is that I have seen, since coming here, numbers and numbers of hard-headed, close-fisted farmers from the Western States, come here and buy land, and without exception, I have found that they are very much surprised at the difference between their expectations and realizations, the latter being so much better than the former."

Agitation now on foot regarding location of Provincial Agricultural College and there is marked demand upon part of agriculturalists that that farm should be at least partially irrigated. The area devoted to irrigation farming is so large that the Government is in duty bound to secure a farm upon which the irrigation system is available.

The movement of monied American agriculturalists, professional and business men to the Canadian West is assuming proportions unprecedented in the history of Western Canada's colonizing efforts. July 8th of this month six Pullman cars conveying 100 land buyers were distributed at various points throughout the Bow River Valley of Southern Alberta. The party was so large that the train conveying them was at certain stages of its journey was practically devoted to their exclusive interests. The majority of these land seekers are from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and North Dakota, and besides carrying personal funds sufficient to purchase large areas have in their possession marked cheques from their friends in the

States. Each cheque entitles bearer to make purchase upon behalf of their friends, and today's party, which is but the vanguard of similar trainloads, in this way, probably represents at least 300 prospective purchasers. S. Gump, spokesman for the Indiana section of the party, stated when interviewed: "For the past few years all my friends who purchased land in Alberta were content to secure holdings containing little or no irrigated land. This year, however, we all will purchase irrigable areas. The reason for this change lies in the fact that Indiana's corn crop, owing to drought, gave only half a yield. If we could have irrigated this crop at the critical time, farmers in that state would have saved millions of dollars. We are going to farm in Alberta, but no more haphazard efforts for us. We mean to insure bountiful harvests by a judicious use of your irrigation system. One of my friends has leased his farm in Indiana at \$4.00 per acre and will buy land here on terms which spread over ten years requires an annual charge per acre much less than the \$4.00 he is receiving as rent for his eastern farm. At the end of ten years he will own both farms and his holdings in Alberta will have trebled in value."

COLONIZATION

Statistics are often dry reading, writes an Ottawa correspondent, but a special grain report just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce is so illustrative of the growth of Canada's Golden West that a few minutes may well be spared to give thought to the figures which it contain.

Take the great item of wheat, for instance. In 1900 the total production in all Canada was 47,867,917 bushels, of which only 17,000,000 was grown west of the Great Lakes. Last year Canada's production of wheat reached a total of 126,795,137 bushels, of which 105,613,454 were grown in the Western Provinces. The acreage under crop in 1900 was 1,870,260, but in 1908 it had risen to 6,813,020.

And while "wheat is king" the development of the West is shown by the figures that, whereas in 1900 the total production of oats in all Canada was 108,015,481 bushels, last year the

West alone grew 106,940,987 bushels, while the total for all Canada was 254,615,670 bushels. In barley also the West is rapidly out-stripping the East. In 1900 all Canada produced 20,322,666 bushels of barley, last year the West alone produced 23,636,546 bushels out of a total of 47,242,130 bushels.

Another significant illustration of the development of the West is the fact that while in 1900 there were 523 elevators with a capacity of 18,879 bushels, last year there were 1,354 with a capacity of 58,535,700 bushels.

One more striking fact and this attempt to make a batch of figures interesting will be done. This is that the growth of the grain fields of the West has also meant an increase in Canadian shipping. In 1906 the amount brought east by Canadian vessels from Port Arthur and Fort William was 34,634,671 bushels, last year it was 48,309,104. In the same period the increase carried by United States vessels amounted only to a little over two million bushels.

The following optimistic language was used a few days ago by the Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works for Alberta:—

"Although it is to make a forecast, I believe Alberta will have from fifteen to eighteen million bushels of wheat for export next fall. The outlook has never been surpassed, weather conditions having been ideal."

"Practically all of the wheat destined for export will be shipped via Vancouver. This seems to be regarded as certainty by grain buyers, farmers and Canadian Pacific Railway. With the three different elements all agreed as to the route it would seem to be certainty that freight rates will favor western haul to tide-water. Elevator companies are erecting new elevators in order to provide proper handling facilities in the new districts. The bulk of grain exports will be fall wheat. The grain will be inspected in Calgary."

"Thousands of settlers have settled in Alberta during the past few months and they are still pouring in and will continue to do so for many years. This consideration alone ensures increasing stability of the lumber industry."

Superintendent Price, of the C.P.R., has just returned to the city after a tour of inspection, reports that never before the crop prospects in this province were brighter. Speaking of

Is There Any Point Regarding Western Canada Upon Which You Desire Information?

If so, communicate with the Colonization Editor of the Farm and Ranch Review, who will reply to same by personal letter.

We are daily in receipt of communications from our readers asking for certain specific information regarding this district. This correspondence has become so heavy that we cannot hope to reply to same in the columns of this journal. We wish you to feel at liberty to write us asking for a statement regarding any points upon which you are not clear, but would ask that you address all such letters to

The Colonization Editor
Farm and Ranch Review,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Southern Alberta, the crops look far better than they did at this time last year, and we are looking for the greatest harvest ever garnered in the West. The grain is ahead of last year in growth and the growing weather is continuing longer than usual. The acreage under crop is far greater and altogether the crop should be very large.

Speaking of the steps being taken by this company to prepare for the handling of crops this fall Mr. Price said that already many very heavy and powerful locomotives had been installed on the western lines and that others of gigantic traction capacity were to follow. Immediately the crop is ready for shipment large numbers of cars will be moved into the West and with the greatly increased motive power given by the new freight locomotives the grain will be moved in a manner entirely satisfactory to shipper and company. With the enormous locomotives being installed very long trains can be moved and delay saved.

Shows, Meetings, Etc.

Alberta Agricultural Fairs' Ass'n.

St. Albert—August 3.
Fort Saskatchewan—August 4.
Olds—September 13-14.
Claresholm—August 3.
Macleod—August 4-6.
Lethbridge—August 10-12.
Leduc—September 21.
Daysland—September 22-23.
Sedgewick—September 24.
Lloydminster—September 27.
Innisfail—September 28-29.
Vegreville—September 29.
Vermilion—September 30-October 1.

Viking—October 5.
Raymond—September 16-17.
Nanton—September 20-21.
Pincher Creek—September 22.
Magrath—September 23-24.
Cardston—September 28-29.
Taber—September 30.
Irvine—October 1.
Didsbury—October 5-6.
Ponoka—October 6-7.
Lacombe—October 7-8.
Three Hills—October 12.
Priddis—October 14.
Alix—September 29.
Milnerton—October 6.
Wetaskiwin—September 30-October 1.

Gleichen—August 19-20.

No Crop No Payment

Such are the terms upon which land in the Bow River Valley, East of Calgary, Alberta, may be secured. There is now no excuse for the landless man.

Crop Insurance

By Irrigation. There is now no excuse for the cropless man. Homeseekers should write at once for literature descriptive of the famous Bow River Valley, the garden spot of the continent. A few of the publications to be had for the asking are:

"FACTS," dealing with agricultural conditions in the Bow River Valley.

"THE STAFF OF LIFE," a work descriptive of Winter Wheat production in Southern Alberta.

"PUBLIC OPINION," giving statements of actual settlers and opinions of prominent writers.

"ANIMAL HUSBANDRY," dealing with the importance of this industry as making possible the maximum return from an irrigated farm.

"STARTING A FARM," giving comparative costs. This book allows intending settlers to determine what will be the cost of starting actual farming operations in the famous Bow River Valley.

Address all communications to

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Colonization Department
19, Ninth Ave, CALGARY, Alberta, Canada.

HORTICULTURAL CHRONICLE

Edited by C. E. LAWRENCE, Kamloops, B.C.

Perhaps I had better commence by correcting a typographical error in last month's issue. I wrote that a large firm on the coast was offering a very satisfactory price for all the hogs the district would produce during the next year. Unfortunately this was printed "hops," thus making the sentence of no value to the agriculturalist in this part of the world, although it has suggested a train of thought which may as well be expressed. The hop industry in the United Kingdom is at a very low ebb, the main cause being the uncertainty of the climate, which makes the cultivation of the plant very risky in spite of the great expense entailed. Twenty-five years ago a very splendid quality was imported from Bavaria without much harm to the home-grown product. Now a very large quantity is being imported from California, which has affected the market to such a degree that large areas are no longer growing hops but have been planted with fruit trees, the free trade policy of the government refusing to place a duty upon the foreign article in order to save a valuable industry to the agriculturalists of those counties where hops are largely grown. Many growers have gone out of the business entirely and it seems to me this would be an opportune time to induce them to come to the dry belt of British Columbia, where hops grow freely without the least care, and the clusters are as fine as the standard sorts and absolutely free from both blight and lice, the two diseases which will often ruin the English crop and render it so valueless that scores of acres remain unpicked. In past days this would make the market price go up, but the importation of California hops keeps down the price, making it impossible to realize the cost of cultivation in many instances

* * *

A few days ago my attention was called to an experimental patch of potatoes. A piece of ground had been equally divided into three parts, dug and planted with the same seed. One part had no manure, the next had a dressing of nitrate, and both patches were irrigated; the third patch had neither dressing nor irrigation. In the first named the haulm was about 12 inches high; in the second there was three inches more growth and the bloom was just opening; in the third, the growth was quite luxuriant, of a healthy, dark green color, fully 6 inches higher than the others, and in full bloom, this latter having neither fertilizer nor irrigation. What was the secret? Just this, that last year the hen coops and runs had stood on this piece of ground and a flock of chicken had the use of it all the summer. A more striking object lesson cannot be imagined, and the owner intends to profit by it by shipping all his fowls to new ground next year, digging the old location and planting early potatoes on it with every prospect of a bumper crop just when the tubers make most money. I have never seen a more satisfactory result, fully confirming all that has been written as to the value of poultry manure.

And this brings me to my second visit to the Pioneer Poultry Ranch, and here again I must correct another error. The names of the proprietors are not as I gave them two months ago, but Westernman; White & Threlfall, and I have the authority of these gentlemen to say that they will be glad to be visited by any reader of the Farm and Ranch Review, whether lady or gentleman, in search of infor-

mation or to criticise the arrangement of the ranch.

The usual farm buildings and piggeries are all to scale, and nothing incongruous strikes the eye; everything seems to be planned for the comfort and enjoyment of birds and animals. Perhaps the grievance will be that the poultry will only be able to see the neat kitchen garden, so securely wired in that even a restless Wyandotte will stand no chance of making entry and mischief.

Irrigation Work.

Irrigation is always to the fore, and the last word on that subject will never be spoken, but the Pioneer Ranch has demonstrated a solution which hitherto has been considered impracticable in this district. Both of the Thompson rivers have clean cut banks, and an enormous body of water is every day flowing past the thirsty soil some 20 feet above its level, the only water used for irrigation being that supplied by creeks from lakes in the mountains miles away. I have great respect for the planners and builders of flumes and ditches overcoming serious obstacles in the most praiseworthy way, but if I may be allowed to say so, a great deal of labor and expense is incurred through tenaciously holding to one idea, and that is that water can only be got by gravitation, hence thousands of acres of fertile land are lying idle because there are not creeks enough to supply the water, and the tantalising thing is that there is an immense supply lavng one side of

these lands, but unavailable because 20 feet below the surface level. I am a layman in all these matters, but have seen enough of hydraulics and pumping plants to know that mechanical science could be invoked to raise this water in more than sufficient quantities for all requirements. Let me quote an instance. The Island of Guernsey, one of the Channel Island group off the coast of France, has an area of 16,000 acres. Ten years ago the glass houses for growing tomatoes and similar produce measured 200 miles, and as building is still going on I expect the measurement has doubled itself. As large quantities of produce is grown out of season, a great deal of coal is used, and summer and winter the atmosphere is tropical. This, of course, necessitates an immense amount of water, and as the cheapest power is wind, hundreds of windmills have been erected pumping water from wells of various depths. A man puts up three or four hundred feet of glass and a windmill; next year, perhaps, he adds another hundred feet and a second mill, and so he goes on, never letting his water supply fall short of his requirements for the sake of another mill. I have often said: Bring out a few of those Guernsey men and tell them that all this fertile soil is valueless because no water was available; how they would laugh when seeing the close proximity of the river! There wouldn't be many words wasted; up would go an air motor, then a second and third, nor would there be a stoppage until all the needed water was where it was wanted. One mill too many would be no object, besides, strung over the whole area, the lifted water would be so much nearer the spot where wanted.

The water for the Pioneer Ranch should come from Campbell Creek, some five or six miles away, and the late proprietor constructed a flume and ditch and brought the water on to the ground, only to get an injunction enforced which shut off the water and practically ruined the place. Instead of spending money in lawsuits, the present proprietors have installed a 12 horse power gasoline plant and are raising 15,000 gallons per hour from the river at a cost of 22 cents. This volume of water is sufficient to keep four Chinamen busy irrigating. The Fairbanks-Morse engine and pumps are properly installed and work like a charm; the source of supply is at hand for control instead of being at the head of the ditch miles away, necessitating riding that distance to turn on or shut off the water, or to discover a fault. The advantages are so obvious that some of the old-timers who have been struggling with these disadvantages for years, are turning green with envy now that such a simple remedy is being demonstrated. It is with some trepidation that I venture to make a suggestion—it is that a windmill of similar horse power be installed and the gasoline engine be only used when the wind is not sufficient to work the pumps. These mills have been brought to such perfection that a mere zephyr will operate them, and the expense of installation would be justified by the saving in fuel.

Dry Climate Plants.

Another interesting subject for study is the value of drought resisting plants, and one has not to go far to find them. Coming fresh in this country with all its novel conditions, the greatest problem was what was best to do with land above the ditch, and so out of reach of irrigation—how to turn this waste land into good permanent pasture. Studying the American Farmers' Cyclopaedia, I found Bromus Inermis presented ideal characteristics for drouthy districts, that neither severe frost nor exceedingly dry seasons would kill it, and as this was confirmed by the Superintendent of the Provincial Experimental Farm, we determined to try it on a hill side, and seeded down five acres late in the fall of 1907. The work was badly done in a great rush before the frost came, and the following spring we proposed to plough it up and seed it afresh. Again pressure of other work prevented, for which we were thankful when later on we found we had a fifty per cent. catch. The mower was run over it, and there was enough to make a considerable addition to the hay stack. The growth afterward was so good that we turned 30 sheep and three sows on to it, the former keeping themselves in good shape all the winter, scraping away the snow and getting all they wanted, merely picking up hay scattered round the barn where the cattle were fed as they went to the corral at night. But the growth this year is very remarkable. The season is a backward one and the spring rains less than usual, yet this bromus started growing a month before either timothy or clover, and on the 21st of June it averaged 33 inches in height, the timothy not six inches, and that too in spite of good irrigation. On the 4th of July we cut it for hay, the length ranging from 36 to 48 inches. The timothy and clover will be quite two weeks later, and will none of it reach 36 inches. The lesson we learn from this is that bromus possesses the qualifications which makes it valuable for fodder or pasture, and that an adverse season does not affect it so injuriously as other grasses. The stems are by no means woody—it is a succulent grass with a feeding value almost equal to alfalfa.

Would You Be Interested In Life of Independence?

We would be pleased to supply with the logical answer to the pertinent question which we put to you in the caption of this advertisement. Take a moment of your time, therefore and write us a post card for full detailed information regarding our fruit lands at Okanagan Centre, situated in the heart of the famous Okanagan Valley.

Aside from the fertility of the soil the climate in this district is mild, equable, salubrious, dry and sunshiny every day.

No cyclones, blizzards or destroying frosts.

The soil is highly productive. It is the banner fruit growing country of all British Columbia, embrocing golden opportunities for those who wish to break away from the hum-drum life of the large farm on the prairies; the clerk or business man who eke out an existence in the city with no guarantee for the future.

Our property is sub-divided into ten-acre farms all of which are under a complete system of irrigation; they are close to town and have every convenience. Prices range from \$125 per acre up, terms one-quarter cash, balance over three years.

Address all inquiries to

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY LAND COMPANY
Okanagan Centre, B.C.

After five years the orchard commences producing most profitable crops. An orchard in this vicinity of seven acres, with side crops of small fruits between the rows, produced crops which sold for \$405 the fifth year, \$621 the sixth year, and \$1,136 the seventh year.

The net profits of an acre of apple trees which have reached maturity (five to seven years) may be \$200.

Strawberry patches will produce from 200 to 375 crates to the acre—average selling price \$1.90 per crate. You can easily figure your profit from a large patch of strawberries which could be grown between the rows of the young orchard.

We want to send you our booklet, map and complete information so that you will be better informed on our proposition.

GRAIN GROWERS' GAZETTE

MILLS AND FACTORIES FOR THE WEST.

The announcement that, following on the establishment of the big flour mill, Moose Jaw is now to have a manufacturing concern of some magnitude—two-thirds of the paid-up capital of \$300,000 being contributed by eastern firms—would seem to indicate that eastern manufacturers are waking up to the possibilities of the western field. It will be remembered that at a banquet held last winter, Mr. E. N. Hopkins, President of the Grain Growers' organization, in welcoming the Saskatchewan Flour Mills to Moose Jaw, said: "I feel that it is time to utter a word of warning to the east. While welcoming Mr. Bean and his conferees with open arms, and realizing that the business advantage was just as great whether the newcomers were from south or east, yet he thought that the Eastern Canadian manufacturers should be made fully cognizant of the fact that their opportunities would pass should they delay much longer, and our fertile fields would produce raw material to be manufactured on the ground, the full benefits of its productions to be kept between the western grain grower and the more aggressive manufacturer who had come in from the south."

"Industrial Canada," the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, lately reproduced the speech of Mr. Hopkins, and made a long commentary on it which showed that the point had driven home. In the course of its article it says:

"In 1901 the three Prairie Provinces had a population of 419,000, in 1906 of 805,000, and to-day well over a million. Who shall say what it will be one year, two years, ten years hence? A personal study of the field is advisable. Conditions are changing rapidly, and the data upon which a decision was formed two years ago in reference to the West may have no strength now. The big fact is that the population; the consuming public, is increasing at a phenomenal rate. New citizens are going into a country where supplies throughout must be bought. The settlers are producers, they are home-builders. Their homes must be furnished, and they themselves must be clothed and equipped. Who is to do it?"

HAIL INSURANCE.

There seems to be little chance of a majority of those interested coming to an agreement as to the most desirable form of hail insurance. Each of the different systems tried or advocated has its supporters and opponents, and arguments will doubtless continue. Meanwhile, it is worth while considering whether it is not advisable to take advantage of the means at hand to secure some protection. Already this season serious damage has been done by hail, and the set back of a total loss is so severe to most farmers, who have not a strong reserve fund at the bank, that their operations are more or less crippled for one, two or more years afterwards, and the struggle of life is doubly hard.

Those who have in the past acquired the habit of insuring will not probably in many instances be deterred by the additional cost from continuing to so protect themselves, but those who have hitherto hung back will be apt to take a chance yet when they find the expense greater. On the other hand, some who failed to insure only because the necessary money to pay the premiums was not in hand,

may find some inducement in the fact that it is now obtainable on fall payment of premium, though it should not be overlooked that the cost will be increased.

According to a communication sent out by the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, there are four companies authorized to do business in that province. They are: The Central Canada Insurance Co., head office, Brandon; The Saskatchewan Insurance Co., head office, Regina; The Alberta Insurance Co., head office, Edmonton; The Hudson's Bay Insurance Co., head office, Vancouver.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

The town of Billings, Montana, will be the scene of the meeting of the Dry Farming Congress this year, which is to be held from the 26th to the 28th of October. The ordinary institute character of the gathering is to be supplemented by an exhibition of products produced by dry farming methods. Many exhibits are promised from all parts of the Western States and should prove an object lesson of the utmost value.

Parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have always been regarded as dry and unsuitable for raising, without irrigation, the cereals and vegetables so successfully accomplished in most parts of these provinces. The value of these lands for farming are only beginning to be realized, and if the congress can offer evidence that will prove to the doubting and unbelieving that by the pursuit of proper methods similar lands just as dry and previously thought to be as unsuit-

able, have produced abundant crops, that the effect of drouth and hot winds have been neutralized, and that careful and persistent efforts at crop growing have proved the feasibility of the dry farming system, it should be an encouragement to those who contemplate opening up for cultivation and establishing homes in those parts of our provinces hitherto avoided.

CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE.

There is no subject upon which agricultural scientists are more emphatic at the present time than the necessity, the vital importance of conserving moisture in the soil.

The rainfall of any period during which crops are actually growing is insufficient to properly mature a crop, and as plants must have moisture in sufficiency, we must rely upon moisture stored up from the precipitation of the whole year.

Evaporation being the cause of the greatest loss of moisture, it follows that the great object we must aim at is the prevention, as far as possible, of evaporation.

To gain an idea of the extent and rapidity of evaporation, one has but to place a shallow dish or pan containing water, say to a depth of one inch, exposed to the sun and a warm wind, which is the same condition our open prairie fields have to submit to. It has been stated that the soil parts with its moisture equally as rapidly under certain conditions, as for instance when ploughed and left in the rough, having twice the surface exposed than would be the case were it harrowed down and compacted before evaporation had time to take place to any extent. Naturally the extent of evaporation would vary in accordance with weather conditions,

and even under the most careful cultivation it is impossible to retain nearly all the rainfall; the best we can do is to prevent an excess of loss, retaining all we possibly can.

We are told that the best possible way of retaining moisture is by supplying the land with a mulch. As it is out of the question to mulch any large area with manure or even straw, it follows that some other system must be adopted. The simple earth mulch is easily produced and is marvellously effective. Flat cultivation and a liberal use of the common drag harrow, produce what is termed a dust blanket on the top of the soil, which, while allowing the moisture to evaporate freely from itself, checks the evaporation from the soil beneath and retains it there for the use of the crop.

Naturally the operation of stirring the top soil must be repeated occasionally, especially after rains, or the surface will become caked and crack, allowing the moisture to rise to the surface and escape.

Experiments are continuously being made to determine various matters in this connection, such as the percentage of evaporation from given areas and the saving effected by mulching, but with these the ordinary farmer need not concern himself if he only realizes and acts up to the known facts that the larger yields follow what is really, after all, mainly the intelligent and scientific use of the ordinary drag harrow supplemented by, as may be required, other cultivating implements.

STEADY PROGRESS IN ROAD MAKING.

The summer time finds the grading machine and the scraper in use crowning up the roads and filling the roadway through sloughs and depressions, rendering passable many places which have heretofore enforced a detour, and straightening the road ready for the time when fencing will be the order of the day, and the short cut and trail angling across sections will be a memory of the past.

One cannot but be impressed with the results of the constant yearly recurring expenditure. The roadways in many sections are a vast improvement on those of a few years ago.

While the immense amount of filling necessary and the total lack, almost everywhere, of any better material than the native soil with which to surface the roadbed precludes the formation of a road that will withstand heavy traffic in wet weather, still a good deal is being accomplished, and it is safe to say that more work and less grumbling is the order than under the old statute labor system, notwithstanding that in many districts government assistance has been entirely withdrawn. It is difficult to see how to do more than is being done at present beyond exercising the greatest care in expending the money economically and to the best advantage.

JOIN THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. F. W. Green, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' organizer, is busy these days stirring up the farmers to a sense of their obligations, and has visited the Prince Albert district, also paying flying visits on the Soo and Arcola lines and other points. He has strong faith in the usefulness of the association and makes a forceful appeal to the laggards to come out and look after their own interests by joining the association, and by their support and influence make it a really effective institution.

Let every farmer come out and join his local association, not only in Saskatchewan, but in Alberta and Manitoba. Union is strength! and numbers can accomplish much.

One of the things I should like to

GRAIN Summer Shipments

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August. After that if the new crops over the United States and Canada result in a fairly bountiful yield, as they at present promise to do, the effect will almost certainly be to make markets easier during the time of the heavy movement of the crop immediately after harvest, and so the balance of the old crop still unsold should be turned into money as soon as conveniently possible.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in car lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first-class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well-known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg, at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

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see the local Grain Growers' Associations looking after is the placing of weighing scales at or close to their shipping point. It is most important, whether grain is going direct into cars or through an elevator, that the farmer should have an accurate knowledge of the weight of every load. Only thus is he able to safeguard himself from loss and be in a position to secure full weight when selling.

FIELD COMPETITIONS.

Secretaries of agricultural societies report well sustained interest in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. There is much to be said in favor of these competitions. That they encourage the setting apart of a portion of the farm where seed for the following year is grown separately and given special care in regard to the eradication of weeds is a strong point. Also, there is this advantage, among many others, over the seed fair, that the prizes go necessarily to those whose stand of grain is of a pure or nearly pure variety, which can be determined in a standing crop as can freedom from weeds.

The ideal competition is, undoubtedly, that in which the prize winner must score the greatest aggregate of points in the field and at the fair.

SMALL SHOWS USEFUL.

The local agricultural show, while in comparison with the exhibition of the cities is but a small affair, still, each in its own district arouses keen interest and exercises a stimulating effect on the members. It is safe to say that anything raised on a farm intended for exhibition receives some extra care, and the better article produced, be it animal or vegetable, cannot fail to impress the grower with the truth that care and cultivation pay, and consequently should be practised. Then the attendant at the show cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the prize articles were raised in his own immediate neighborhood, and that if he failed to equal or come near to equalling them, it is his own fault and not that of the land. The spirit of emulation aroused, it is easy to find out the method of production, to secure seed or stock and start in to do better—result, improvement all round.

That the West is not standing still by any means, but that stock and exhibits generally are in advance of what was seen a few years ago, will be the endorsement of anyone who visits the local shows. They give a far better idea of the real progress of the country than the big provincial shows where only the picked animals from a limited number of districts are to be seen.

GRAIN GROWERS MEET PREMIER.

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association recently held another conference with Premier R. P. Roblin, and discussed government ownership of elevators with him from 10 o'clock a.m. until 2.30 p.m. There were present D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, president; R. C. Henders, Culross, vice-president; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; Peter Wright, Roland, and G. S. Wood, Oakville.

The grain growers have nothing to say as to the result, except that at a meeting of their executive, held subsequently, the secretary was instructed to have the petitions of the provincial ownership of elevators (interior), and the Dominion ownership of terminal elevators, circulated throughout the province in the districts which had been overlooked last winter, with a view of having them presented to the different governments early in December.

At the same meeting a letter was

read from E. N. Hopkins, president of the inter-provincial council, instructing the secretary, R. McKenzie, to engage counsel to appear in behalf of the inter-provincial council before the board of railway commissioners in Ottawa in support of their claim for reduction of the storage charges at the terminal elevators.

A motion was passed in the matter of the claim of Thompson against a local elevator company for the loss in a car of oats, referred to the executive by the Shoal Lake branch of the Grain Growers' association, that in the event of Mr. Thompson not securing satisfactory settlement within a reasonable time, the central executive of the association would take the matter up on behalf of Mr. Thompson. It was also arranged that the secretary appear before the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa on behalf of the association in support of a reduction of the storage charges at the terminals.

ELEVATORS AND FLOUR MILLS.

A Large Number to be Built in Alberta in the Near Future.

"Never at any time was there such an interest shown in Western Canada as there is in the Eastern States today," said Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.L.A., who has just returned to Calgary from a two weeks' trip to the east, and while away spent some time in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Commenting on conditions in general, he stated that in both these cities Alberta and Western Canada generally is being keenly watched by capitalists who are anxious to invest in the province.

"They are keeping their fingers on the pulse of the West," he said, "and are fully informed as to conditions prevailing here. Everywhere they are discussing this country, and discussing it intelligently, and a large amount of capital will be invested in Alberta in the near future."

"I have the assurance of several people that a large number of grain elevators will be built in Alberta this year," continued Mr. Bennett, "and there is also a possibility that the flour milling industry will receive some impetus. The elevators will be built very shortly, but no definite time has been mentioned for the building of flour mills, and this business will not assume any large dimensions until a regular supply of high grade wheat is assured."

REPORT ON GRAIN CROPS, 1908

The final summing up of the yields of the various grain crops grown in Alberta during the year 1908 will come as somewhat of an agreeable surprise in that the crop as a whole has given a much heavier yield than was expected. The general impression at harvest time was that with the exception of winter wheat there was not an average crop as was practically the case in the provinces to the east. It is pleasing to note, therefore, that not only was the yield of winter wheat a most phenomenal one but the yield of nearly every grain compares very favorably with those of other years. The total area under crop is estimated at 837,641 acres, with a total yield over the crop of 1907 of almost 72 per cent. It is hardly fair, however, to make such a comparison, as it is well known that the 1907 crop was not nearly up to the average.

The climatic conditions during the year were, on the whole, most favorable. The spring opened under exceptionally auspicious conditions and some two weeks in advance of the previous year. The land worked well, the weather was not too warm for the teams, but little rain fell, and thus seeding operations were carried

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on expeditiously. Good growing weather followed and later the June rains added abundant moisture. In the southern portion of the province the rains were so abundant as to cause considerable damage through floods. This had its compensating influence, however, in that it assured the winter wheat crop, giving it an abundant store of moisture which the growing crop just covering the land took prompt advantage of, with the result that a record crop was harvested. The general growth of spring grains was somewhat retarded by cold weather later with some late frosts, which, however, did not do any damage. August was rather cool, and towards the end of the month early frosts were feared, but reports go to show that but little damage was done to the grain. Harvesting weather was excellent, though occasional showers delayed threshing operations somewhat. The country embraced in crop District No. 6 fared the worst of any portion of the province so far as climatic conditions were concerned. The season in this district was looked upon as the longest period without rain since 1889. There was little snow the previous winter, this was followed by a dry spring and in turn was succeeded by hot winds which sapped the soil of its moisture and made it impossible for a large proportion of the crop of the district to reach that perfection so much desired.

Some damage was done in several districts by gophers, this pest being more than ordinarily troublesome owing to the early spring. In other districts hail claimed a share of the crop, nevertheless the year 1908 was assuredly one of the most successful yet experienced by the farmers of the province. This will be best seen by a perusal of the recapitulation table showing the acreage and yields of the leading grains during the last eleven years.

Spring Wheat. — Notwithstanding all the good things that have been said about winter wheat it still has to give second place both in acreage and total yield to the spring variety. The acreage sown shows an increase of 71.6 per cent. over 1907. The yield, while higher than that of the previous year, and comparing favorably with that of many years, does not come up to the best years nor does it reach the average for the province during the past eleven years. In fact reduces the average yield of the province from 20.96 to 20.19 bushels per acre, although at the same time showing an increase in total yield of 77 per cent. over that of 1907.

Winter Wheat.—The fine condition in which wheat came through the moderate winter together with excellent growing weather and later abundant moisture all conspired to produce a phenomenal crop of high quality grain. Yields of 40 and 50 bushels per acre were quite common,—not over a few acres but over thousands of acres. Higher yields than these were obtained in numerous instances. At Carstairs a yield of 64½ bushels was obtained from a nine acre plot, while at Cardston a yield of 62 bushels per acre was obtained from a field measuring exactly 72.12 acres.

Not only were the yields and grades excellent, but the general high quality of the grain has attracted attention on the British market where "Alberta Red," as the winter wheat is officially called, has won a name for itself on account of its superior mixing qualities. Each year as the conditions surrounding its successful growth are better understood, it may confidently be expected that better results will be obtained. The State of Kansas from which "Alberta Red" came under the name of Turkey or Turkei Red, finds the grain has improved so much in Sunny Alberta that large shipments have been made for seed purposes to that state. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that at a grain fair held in connection with the recent Dry Farming Congress at Cheyenne, Wyoming, a sample of "Alberta Red" was awarded first place on account of its superior quality.

The acreage devoted to winter wheat shows an increase of twenty-five per cent. over that of 1907. While the average yield of the province runs up to 29.47 bushels per acre, these figures are so high that the returns have been carefully checked before making them public. The yield is certainly a record one and speaks for itself as to the productiveness of the soil.

Oats.—Alberta has long been noted for the high quality of her oats, and those of the 1908 crop have not been behind in maintaining the record. The increase in acreage is practically 44 per cent. while the total yield shows the remarkable increase of over 72 per cent. with an average yield of 36.93 bushels per acre. This is not quite up to the best yields obtained in past years, but is higher than the average yield for the province during the past eleven years.

Barley. — This useful feed grain shows the largest increase in acreage it has yet made, there being 42.3 per cent. more land sown to it than in the previous years. The total yield is also remarkable in that it gives an increase of over 80 per cent. with an average yield per acre of 25.03 bushels. This is the largest total increase made by any of the grains with the exception of speltz, which is always more or less imperfectly reported, and which show this year an increase of 190 per cent. in total yield.

ELEVATOR FOR EAST CALGARY.

A big elevator company, comprised of both outside and local capital, has been organized in Calgary with a capital of \$600,000. The company is going to build a large elevator capable of holding a million bushels, and the company expects to have 25,000 bushels of this storage ready for use this fall. Work has already been started on the elevator. Ten acres of land has been purchased by the company in East Calgary, and the construction of the elevator will commence immediately, the ground work having already been commenced. The site of the elevator is near the gas well and they will use gas as a means of manufacturing power.

KINDLY MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME

THE RETURN.

(By Nancy Byrd Turner.)

After long following of stranger faces
By untried hills and over fretful
foam,
After long wandering in alien places,
Tonight I sleep at home.

Tonight the old house opens tender
arms
To draw me in, to its breast,
While, slow, a throng of scarce-re-
membered charms
Weaves me a spell of rest.

Ah, nowhere else in all the world can
dark
Come down so velvet-footed
through the air
And spread its quiet tent, too dim to
mark,
In all the world, nowhere!

With slow, reluctant colors in the
west,
And spires outlined against the
light, afar;
Crown-like upon a lonely cedar's
crest,
The Jewelled evening star,

Distant, a truant cow-bell, lost and
late,
With soft reiterated silver word,
Faint in the nesting-tree beside the
gate,
Croon of a drowsy bird.

I shall lie down in an old, brooding
room,
On restful pillows fashioned for
my head,
And watch with drooping eyes amid
the gloom
Dear shadows by my bed;

And breathe a while the faint,
familiar breath
Of dew-wet garden roses, half-
aware
Of murmuring voices in the hall be-
neath
And soft steps on the stair.

Dear God of sleep, make me forget
tonight

The way I came, the world I
learned to roam;
Let me be dreamless till tomorrow's
light

Wake me again at home!
—Youth's Companion.

WORK IS HAPPINESS.

I was visiting a good woman one day, when she showed me a photo of her younger brother, a tall, strong fellow of about thirty-five. She remarked with pride: "He's retired now. He doesn't have to work any more. He sold his farm and just lives on his money." She seemed very proud of the fact, as if a farm and the work thereto was something abhorred. Now I differed, so I had curiosity enough to ask: "Indeed, and is he happy now he has nothing to do?" "Well," she replied, "he ought to be, but he says he wishes he were back on the farm." I thought, isn't it all so on account of our wrong ideas and ideals. We don't realize that to work at whatever is our lot is the only way to be happy. Since the decree sent Adam to work in the garden, it has been man's greatest pleasure as well as necessity to work and enjoy the use of his powers. To use one's brain and hands normally is more pleasure than to sit with these dormant. So many men work to save enough to retire on, and then when the time comes and they retire, they are dull and unhappy, and realize all too late that one must take the happiness along with one's work and live as he goes along. Joy is not a thing we can put away in a bank to be drawn out in the future.

WOMEN AND FASHION.

It is an old saying that "One might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, but Dame Fashion herself, if she were a person, would smile at the way some people follow her decrees so blindly. When will women learn that they themselves are the important interest and not their clothes? The modern woman should let her clothes express her own indi-

viduality. If she copies other people merely, she seems but one of a crowd. The best way is to follow the fashion modified to suit one's own particular individuality, one's purse and station in life. Gracefulness and suitability should never be lost sight of. The fashion of the day is always charming to some particular style of figure, but just because it is the fashion it need not be adopted by all. This is the day for those with ample figures to rejoice. The long lines of the one-piece or princess gown decreases the apparent breadth and increases the effect of height. But the very slender maiden will be wise to avoid it, as it, for the same reason, will make her look frail. The skirt and waist idea with their cross line of belt should suit her and should likewise be avoided by the stout woman. This season the prevailing fashion for the hair is very full and low, with coils or puffs at the back of the head. This is a very pretty style for the tall, slender ones, but those with short necks should wear theirs higher up. Common sense and suitability should govern one's appearance more than fashion.

CHILD AFFECTION.

There has been a great deal of talk lately about the bringing up of children, so that the young parents hardly know just what way is best. We all want to bring up our children in the very best way possible, but experience alone can teach us just what suits each individual child in training.

Most of us had parents who held to the idea that discipline must be maintained at any cost and the child taught to obey without comment and at once. Many others have maintained that children should develop of themselves happily and without punishments. Observation shows that the extreme of discipline is stunting to the mind's individual growth, but that too much license with a child is like free growth to a grape vine. Moderation is the safeguard. Care and cultivation in child life is the same as in plant life. One would not think of boxing a grape vine all up tight—yet

left without care or pruning the fruit would be small and useless.

The great principle is to teach the child that you love him—teach it again and again—by showing him by your care and thoughtfulness of his welfare, and by telling him so while he's small at least. Then also teach him to love you. He has to learn this as well as other things. So often we expect the little chap to return our love instinctively that we forget that we must show him how to express his feelings. The moral nature is a growth the same as the physical nature, and we must help him to grow happily and easily by showing him how, as well as living ourselves the best we can. The strongest love is that which is firm for what is good and right, but if the child understands we love him and loves us in return, he will yield to our firmness without resentment.

THE PRIMROSE.

(By Charlotte Eaton.)

I know a bank where the pale prim-
rose grows,
A clear brook that ripples down a
lane,
Whose memory brings the sweet
romance again
When I, a child, went forth to gather
sloes,
In little trodden paths I always chose.
Where I could follow up my fancy's
train
With heart uncognizant of human
pain.
Filled with the loves that only child-
hood knows.
As I went dreaming of the fairy
queen,
Or wishing I some magic sight
might see,
Had she unveiled my eyes, had I but
seen
Those twenty wandering years in
store for me,
I think I would have prayed to
slumber there
Where the pale primrose stars the
fragrant air.
Canadian Magazine.

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HINTS FROM EACH OTHER

The readers will find a few changes in the paper this week, one of them is the coming of **ME**, who will call herself "Mother Hubbard," and look after the Home Department of the paper. It is our desire to give the women readers what will be of interest and use to them, and I would be so pleased to receive letters from you telling me how we might improve our part in the paper and what kind of things you would like to read about.

This month I am introducing the column "Hints from Each Other," and as its title implies we will print here little ideas contributed that seem helpful. Will you kindly send us in any idea you have found help in your work at home so that it may help the others. I will be very glad to receive such and shall send for each such that's printed some little compensation for your kindness in helping us.

* * *

Put a sponge or a moist fruit such as an apple or a cut orange into a cake box when the cake seems dry. The cake will absorb the moisture and some of the fruit flavor if left a day or so.

* * *

If you have rust stains on your linens buy five cents worth of salts of lemon, lay the spotted part over an empty bowl, cover with the salts, moisten the finger and rub it in a minute or two. After a short time pour boiling water over it and the spot should disappear immediately.

* * *

Feed your canary a little red pepper occasionally. It will give color to his feathers and voice and vim to his singing.

* * *

When making a custard or other dainty cooking, if you haven't a double boiler you can follow this idea: Place a larger saucepan over a smaller one, it will leave space beneath for the water to boil; cover your top saucepan tightly and you will have no trouble cooking.

* * *

Faded straw hats can be redyed at home quite easily if the straw is sown. Let the dye be boiling in a flat shallow dish, keep turning the hat till you have had it all dyed. Any part that can't get into the dish dye by holding the hat over the dish and pouring on spoonfuls. When both inside and outside are thoroughly wet with dye spread the hat on a flat surface and leave to dry, placing a small bowl under the crown. If a real flat brim is wanted cover it with paper and then heavy things like books and leave it till dry.

* * *

Here is a simple receipt for washing white clothes. In the boiler place two pails of water and one big bar of soap finely sliced. When it comes to the boil, and not before, add two tablespoonfuls of coal oil and stir up the mixture. Take your dirty clothes just as they are and put them in and boil for 15 minutes exactly. Turn them into your tub and add enough cold water to make it useable and wash them out without rubbing except on the spots. Rinse in another warm water, blue and hang out. Always use soft water or soften your water with a little borax or ammonia.

* * *

A pointer told me today that an excellent floor was made by putting on first a coat of good paint, then a

stain of the same color and then shalac it. Clean when dusty with a cloth moistened with three parts oil to one part turpentine.

* * *

Another good floor wax is made from dissolving $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. beeswax in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of turpentine. This must be done very slowly and carefully on the back of the stove as turpentine is easily ignited if too hot. Keep stirring and beating occasionally till all the wax is melted, then beat well and set in pots to cool. Rub on the floor with a soft cloth and polish with a flannel.

* * *

Equal parts of water and vinegar rubbed into the hair $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before washing will take out the dandruff. Rub the same occasionally well into the scalp at bed time.

* * *

A piece of flannel wrung out of boiling water and sprinkled over with turpentine will often give a cold relief, if laid on the chest.

* * *

To whiten the hands and wrists, make a paste of pounded alum, white of an egg, and a few drops of fresh lemon juice. Brush over the skin, and, when dry, wear loose gloves for a time.

* * *

A useful stove blacking (liquid) is composed of one gill of turpentine, one pound of black lead (pulverised), one gill of water, and one ounce of sugar.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Reacting Washing Machine

Grandmother, or any of the children, can do the entire week's wash in an hour with the "PURITAN" It is the only washing machine made in Canada that has the Improved Roller Gear.

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38

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Savings Department at each branch.

Interest allowed on Deposits of \$1.00 and upward from date of opening account.

A. L. NUNNS, MANAGER

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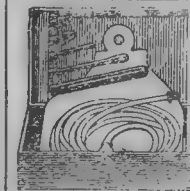
Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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For proof that Fits can be cured write to
Mr. Wm. Stinson,
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for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years' success—over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors, Trench's Remedies, Ltd., Dublin.

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A safe, reliable and effectual MONTHLY medicine. A special favorite with married ladies. Can be depended upon. Mailed securely sealed upon receipt of \$1.00 Correspondence confidential. J. AUSTIN & Co'y, Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.



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We have it

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Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, falling memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4613, Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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\$7 to \$10 per Week

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REMOVAL SALE

For a long time past our present warerooms, 144 Peel Street, have been entirely inadequate to carry on our increasing business. For this reason we recently purchased the property on the corner of St. Catherine and Stanley Streets, now occupied by the McNee Piano Co., and the Height of Fashion. Being desirous of disposing of our present stock before removal.

A Discount of from 15 to 25%

on all instruments will be given either for cash or short time sales; therefore, those contemplating the purchase of a Piano or Organ should certainly not miss this great opportunity.

NEW PIANOS

Containing third pedal and every modern improvement **\$225**
NEW C BINET ORG NS at - - \$65
NEW PLAYER PIANOS from - - \$525

A large number of slightly-used instruments by the following makers:—Mason & Risch, Heintzman, Layton Bros., Williams, Blutner, Chickering, Karn, Weber, Bradbury, Nordheimer, Emerson, etc., etc.

We will ship a Piano or Organ on approval to any point in Canada for ten days' free trial and if not satisfactory, the instrument can be returned at our expense.

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144 Peel Street, - - Montreal

The Massey-Harris Floating Elevator Binder can handle crops where others fail.

For sunburnt hands use plenty of lemon juice; then rinse in clear water before you touch them with soap.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

By T. B. R. Henderson, B.S.A., Chief Inspector of Weeds.

The Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*, v. *Tragus*), commonly known as Russian tumbleweed and Russian cactus, is an annual. It commences its growth early in May, the seeds ripening from August until the plant is killed by frost. The leaves and branches of the young plant are tender, dark green in color, and thread-like, which give it the appearance of a young pine tree. As the plant grows it branches freely, assumes a spherical shape and takes on a reddish hue. Each branch is covered with small spine-like leaves arranged in threes. The flowers, and later the seeds are found at the base of these prickles. When mature the plant is sometimes three or four feet in diameter; it has a bleached appearance, and resembles the mature tumbleweed (*Amarantus. albus*). The mature plant breaks off at the root and is easily carried over the land to great distances by the wind, dropping its seeds as it goes. Single plants have been known to produce as high as 200,000 seeds.

The native home of the Russian thistle is in south-eastern Russia and western Siberia. In that region the climate is usually dry—the annual precipitation ranging from five to seventeen inches. Alkali soils suited to the growth of the saltworks, of which the Russian thistle is one, are abundant. The plains are swept by winds which break off the mature plants in the fall and carry them for long distances. Any country having conditions corresponding to those existing in south-eastern Russia is well adapted to the growth of the Russian thistle. It prefers a high, dry soil and is seldom found growing in the vicinity of sloughs.

The Russian thistle first made its appearance in South Dakota in 1873, the seeds having been brought from Russia with flax seed. Through the agencies of the wind and the railroad, and by importations of fowl seed grain from infested areas, it has now spread over a wide range, and is found to a greater or less extent in the prairie provinces. It was first noticed in the south-eastern part of Alberta about the year 1894, when it made its appearance along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In that vicinity very little land was brought under cultivation until the years 1903 and 1904, and as land suitable for a seed bed did not present itself, the thistle made little progress. Since, 1903, however, large tracts of land have been broken up in this locality and conditions created favoring the growth of the seeds. It is also reported that additional seed was brought from the States and sown with alfalfa. Since that time it has made rapid progress, scattering plants having been found in all parts

of the province as far north as Edmonton.

In all countries where the Russian thistle is found it has been observed that in seasons with with light rainfall and during which the land has not been properly cultivated, favorable opportunities are presented for its rapid growth with the result that it does considerable injury. It is a deep rooted plant and draws a large amount of moisture from the soil. It crowds out the growing grain, retarding its growth to such an extent that in not a few cases it is unprofitable to harvest the crop. It is very hard on machinery, choking up farm implements and making soil cultivation a tedious and unsatisfactory operation. The prickles on the mature seedlings make it necessary to protect the horses' legs with gunny sacks or other material to prevent them being injured. Its presence therefore decreases the value of the land. On

This Tag

on a ball of binder twine guarantees length, strength, smoothness, freedom from knots, and from all the troubles and delays which poor twine causes. This is the tag we put on every ball of genuine

Plymouth Binder Twine

Look for it. Insist on it. Plymouth Twine is made of the most carefully selected material, in the oldest yet most modern cordage mill in the United States. Eighty-five years of experience and square dealing stand back of every ball that bears the wheat-sheaf trade mark. Plymouth Twine is cheaper in the long run because it is better—works better and goes farther. Get **PLYMOUTH** at the local dealer's.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY,
Largest rope makers in the world—Oldest in America.
 Plymouth, Mass.

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Manufacturers—Wholesale and Retail
 Dealers in

LEATHER

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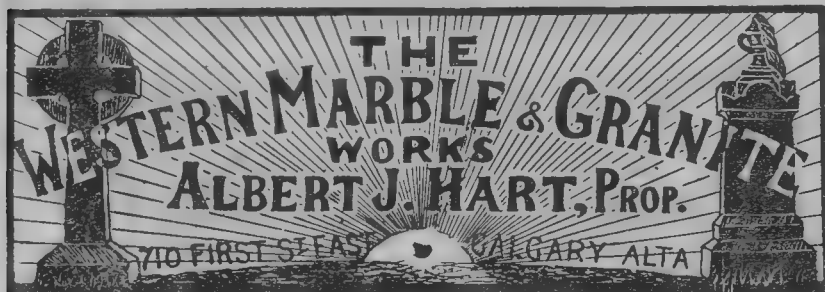
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BLANKETS

A Post Card will bring you our Illustrated Catalogue.

129 8th Avenue East, - - Calgary, Alta.

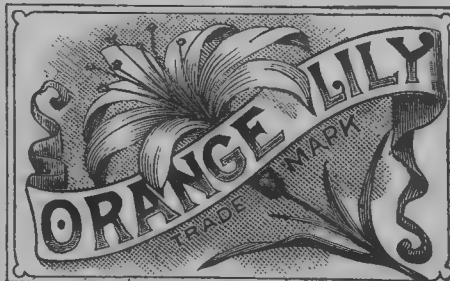


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No order too large. None too Small.

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A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY.



Are you discouraged? Are your doctor's bills a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy, and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment.

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In this Department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of **THREE CENTS A WORD** for each insertion. Cash must accompany order.

In figuring cost of advertisement, each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word. We cannot forward replies to advertisements appearing in the classified columns, so your address must appear.

Large or small ads appearing in these columns will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type will be used.

Copy must be in our hands by the 1st of each month to insure insertion.

The rate of three cents per word applies only to advertisements in Exchange and Mart columns. In this Department no advertisement will be accepted for less than 25 cents per insertion.

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary, Alta.

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WANTED to rent on shares Farm fully stocked by competent man, life experience; or will take management.—Apply "W," 323 Fourteenth Ave. West Calgary.

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PARTIES living outside of Canada will be sent Literature Descriptive of the Country on application to the COLONIZATION EDITOR OF THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary.

CANADIAN LIQUOR AND DRUG CURE.—Would be glad to furnish information regarding the Cure either by letter or personal interview. All correspondence strictly private. P. O. Box 1556.—Phone 1707.—713 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary.

TRUSTEES—Write for your teachers to W. B. SHAW, Red Deer.

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Matrimonial Paper, containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free.—W. B. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALGARY

ARLINGTON HOTEL—Temperance; Second Street West and Sixth Avenue. Rates \$1.50 per day; modern throughout. Free bus meets all trains. Phone 167, H. E. Lambert, manager.

the contrary, however, if the rainfall is abundant and the ground well prepared so that the grain gets a good start, the thistle is held in check and does little damage. It will never prove a serious pest in localities where the annual precipitation is 22 inches and over, and where the land is well cultivated.

... Methods of Control.

The Russian thistle, being an annual, is reproduced only by its seed, and if a plant is cut off close to the ground or pulled up it will give no further trouble. The seeds are of low vitality, and very few, if any, will germinate after two years. Consequently if plants can be kept from seeding for two years in succession the thistle can be completely destroyed.

Method 1.—The value of a good summerfallow as a weed exterminator cannot be overestimated. When summerfallowing is practised if any of the old thistle plants remain on the ground over winter they should be raked up and burned to destroy any seeds they may contain, and prevent the possibility of the implements becoming choked up by the coarse branches which render their work ineffective. Disk and harrow the land as early as possible to germinate the seeds and start the plants growing. When the plants are young double disking and harrowing will kill them except in cases where the land is very dry, when these implements might prove entirely satisfactory, but if they fail the use of a broad share cultivator will always be effective in cutting off and killing the weeds. The operation of disking and harrowing should be repeated as frequently as possible until about the 15th of June when it is time to plow. In every case when plowing is done in localities where the Russian thistle is present the land should be packed with a subsurface packer at the close of each day, or half day, as it is plowed, and then harrowed. If a packer cannot be procured a heavy drag harrow should be used instead. Surface cultivation with the disk and drag harrow should be practised as often as possible, especially after a rain, during the remainder of the season. Summerfallowing is also practised to conserve moisture. In those parts of Alberta where the Russian thistle is common the annual precipitation seldom exceeds 17 inches and in order to get good yields it is necessary to summerfallow at least once in three years. The methods of cultivation advised in this bulletin for the destruction of weeds will also enable the soil to hold more moisture than if left in a loose and open condition. Subsurface packing brings the particle close together and the surface cultivation forms a mulch preventing evaporation.

Method 2.—Where it is necessary to raise a grain crop, if fall wheat can be grown successfully, it is undoubtedly the best crop to raise. The land intended for seeding to wheat that season should receive the same cultivation as advised for the summerfallow until August when it is time to sow for wheat. Any thistles that come up in the grain in the fall will be winter killed. If the wheat comes through the winter in good condition and gets a good start in the spring, it will readily crowd out any thistles that might appear. This early spring start gives fall wheat an advantage over other grain crops. After the crop is harvested the land should be disked and harrowed as often as possible so that it will be in good condition for a crop the succeeding year.

Spring grain should not be sown on land that contains viable seeds of

The special Mower for upland hay, built by Massey-Harris Co., is a world beater.

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THE hay press of real value to the farmer is the press that enables him to do his own hay baling.

There is unquestionably a great advantage in owning your own hay press.

You have ample time to bale your hay during the late fall and early winter months, and

The money you will save by doing your own baling rather than having it done by the contract baler will pay better wages for you and your horses than you can make any other way.

I. H. C. PRESSES FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

I. H. C. hay presses are well adapted to the use of individual farmers. They are run by horse power, the kind of power you always have on the farm.

They do not require a large force to operate them. Usually there are men enough on the farm without hiring extra help.

They are not such expensive machines but that each farmer can afford to have a press of his own, so he may bale his hay or straw whenever he is ready.

I. H. C. presses are made almost entirely of steel and iron, very strong and durable. They have the great advantage over many other presses in being made on the **pull-power** principle, by which the plunger is pulled, not pushed.

The presses are made in two sizes. The one-horse, made with a 14 by 18-inch bale chamber can be operated by two men and a boy. It will bale 6 to 8 tons a day.

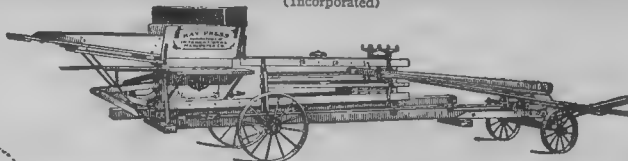
The two-horse press bales 8 to 15 tons a day. It has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches. This press is well adapted to doing not only your own work, but also neighborhood and contract baling, if you have the time.

Both presses are convenient to operate, easy on the horses (no extra pull when pressure is greatest), and are full circle type, avoiding unnecessary stopping, starting and turning of other presses. The stepover is only 4 inches high.

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Sheet Metal Building Material

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Metal Shingles
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**Ready Roofing
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School Desks**

**Portable Corrugated Granaries with
canvas or iron cover**

Write to us for prices and catalogue

The Woodhall-Davidson Co., Ltd.

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Are you interested in Elevator Construction?

THE CROWN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED (formerly called **STAPLES & COMPANY**) supplied the lumber for three-fourths of the elevators and grain warehouses erected in Alberta during the last three years.

There is a reason: Quality: Promptness: Low Prices. There's a combination that can't be beaten. You can't afford to pass us by. Twenty-four branches in Alberta.

Address all communications re elevator, grain warehouse, etc., construction to

Head Office: CROWN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.,

CANADIAN PACIFIC COLONIZATION BUILDING,

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BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent, added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B., Winnipeg, as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof".....8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof".....8½c
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Let us book your order NOW, subject to cancellations or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

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ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.
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Important to Farmers and Ranchers

We have a full line of Horse Blankets, Whips, Brushes and Accessories never before sold at such a price in the West.

ROOFING—A full line of Waterproof Roofing that will save you 30 per cent.

HARDWARE of all kinds at wholesale prices. This line includes Enamel Ware, Tin Ware, and Galvanized Wares, Wash Tubs, Milk Pails, Creamers, Churns—all of the **Latest and Best Make**.

....We sell under the absolute guarantee of **ALL MONEY RETURNED** if goods are not satisfactory and as represented. We meet the eastern prices in all lines of Staple Goods, as we sell direct from the Factory.

Send for our Catalogue To-day. It will mean a saving of one-third to one-half to you.

We **GUARANTEE** every line offered by us to be the manufacture of the best factories in Canada and the equal of anything on the market.

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY COMPANY of CALGARY, ALBERTA, will sell you a first-class set **DOUBLE HARNESS** of good Weight, Stock, and Workmanship Guaranteed.

The Farmers' Supply Co.'s Special. A good strong single driving harness, very neat and stylish, and strong enough for any carriage, as it is made of selected stock, and of first-class workmanship.

Bridle, ⅝-inch box looped cheeks, patent leather blinds, over-draw, lines ⅞-inch, loop at bit; breast collar, foaldded with straight layer, box loops, ¾-inch neckstrap folded centre piece; traces 1½-inch double and stitched; shaft tugs, ⅞-in, double and stitched with dees and ⅞-inch billet; belly bands, 1¼-inch; breeching, foaldded seat, 1-inch straight layer, ⅝-inch hip strap, ¾-inch side strap, ¾-inch back strap with stuffed crupper; solid nickel trimmings. Price, \$15.00.

We have a first-class stock of harness of every description, made purposely for the Western trade. The stock is of the best, and the workmanship cannot be excelled.

THE FARMER'S SUPPLY COMPANY

BOX 254 - - - CALGARY

A Card Will Fetch a Catalogue.

the Russian thistle unless the ground is in good condition and has sufficient moisture for the production of a heavy crop. Where this weed is present all grain crops should be harrowed when the grain is four or five inches high. This will prevent the evaporation of moisture and destroy many of the thistles as well as other weeds. A level harrow with sloping teeth is best to use for this purpose.

Method 3.—Crops that permit of cultivation throughout the season, such as roots and potatoes, afford an excellent opportunity to exterminate these pests, but the ground must be cultivated and hoed whenever the weeds appear.

Method 4.—Fodder crops such as alfalfa, timothy, western rye and brome grass, will soon smother the thistle provided they get a favorable start, but the ground must be in good condition before these crops are sown, otherwise the grass seeds will not germinate and the results will be poor. In some places winter rye is sown as a fodder crop with good results. It gets an early start in the spring and is cut not later than the middle of July, so that if the thistles do start they are destroyed before they produce seed. Where the Russian thistle has entirely taken possession of a field some farmers follow the practice of cutting and feeding it as fodder. When the plants are young and tender, suitable as fodder, they may be cut with a mowing machine; but at a later date, usually after July 1st, depending upon the season, they are too coarse and brittle to be used for this purpose or handled in this way, and besides they are apt to contain mature seeds

For strength, endurance and good work the Massey-Harris Alberta Mower is a King.

which will find their way back to the soil and reinfest it.

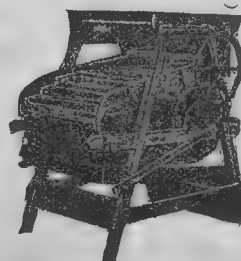
Method 5.—During the month of June when the thistles are tender, live stock, especially sheep, will eat them readily,—a good flock of sheep doing much to keep them under control. The grazing period, however, lasts for only about six weeks; after the 10th of July they commence to mature and are so coarse and prickly that stock will not readily eat them. It will be observed that the grazing period of this weed occurs at a time when the permanent pastures are at their best, and as it contains less nutriment than the grasses and has an exceedingly short grazing period, it can never take their place as a pasture crop.

Method 6.—As the seeds are distributed by mature plants blowing over the ground, all such plants should be destroyed by burning, or if this cannot be accomplished they should at least be prevented from blowing. Close wire fences, high enough to keep the thistles from blowing over the top, will be effective in preventing the spread of the seed. In some parts of the United States five or six rows of sunflowers are sown around the field close enough to prevent the thistles blowing through. Later in the autumn the whole thing is burned. In parts of Russia where the thistle is common, rows of trees were planted to prevent the soil from drifting. These trees acted as fences, preventing the thistles from blowing long distances, and it is reported that little difficulty is experienced in those localities in keeping the thistles under control. Any of these methods are practical in Alberta.

Grain containing seeds of the Russian thistle should not be sown or fed to stock without first being thoroughly cleaned.

HERO GRAIN SEPARATORS

For the FARMERS and DEALERS



The Hero will separate your wheat from wild oats. It will clean all kinds of grain faster and better than any fanning mill on the market. It is sold by good dealers all through the North-West. If you do not find the HERO in your town, write to us. Remember, the HERO has the only perfect separating device on the market.

Ask for the HERO, take no other.

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A small cash deposit with annual payments at low rates of interest will secure farms from 160 acres up to 10,000.

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Twenty-five to select from Imported, as well as home bred, from a show horse to a range stallion; mares and fillies also for sale. Better selection than at any other breeding establishment in Canada. Several nice shorthorn females will be offered for sale. Prices defying competition. No commission men to be paid.

Apply to
JOHN A. TURNER - - **Box 472, Calgary**
Balgrogan Stock Farm, 6 miles south of Calgary, 2 miles from Turner.

40 HEAD HIGH-GRADE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

20 Cows with Calves at Foot. Balance consist of
Two-year-old Heifers and One-year-old Heifers.

Only reason for parting with them is to reduce Herd as my summer pasture is limited. This is an excellent opportunity for any desiring to get a good foundation of a Grade Shorthorn Herd, as they are all sired by noted prize-winning Shorthorn Bulls. Will be sold reasonable if applied for at once.

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Breeder and Importer of Choice Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale, both male and female. My prices will be found low for quality of stock. No commission men to be paid.

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For Sale, some extra bull calves sired by my former Stock Bull, Lucerne (imp.) also some females,

Prices Reasonable and Quality Right.

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Hon. W. H. Owens, Proprietor. D. Bodden, Manager.

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Imported and Canadian bred Bulls and Females from which to select.

Buy the hardy, rugged, dairy-farmer's cows.
Prices right.

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Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes of all Ages for Sale.

J. J. Richards, Red Deer, Alta.

P. O. BOX 201.

Breeder of Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle. Orders for Stock of all ages solicited. Correspondence invited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Puppies that will make winners and workers, sired by the sensational imported winner

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SPRUCE COULEE,
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Breeder of Aberdeen Angus, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons.

Young stock for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 per 15.

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The Massey-Harris Binder has the greatest name of any machine of its class in the entire world. We will prove it or give one for nothing.



HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

Is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read 6c.

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Paris, Ont.

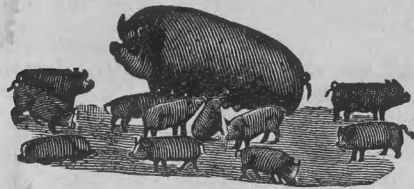
Importer of high-class pedigreed stock. Sheep a specialty. Can furnish car lots or in crate on short notice. Annual trips to England. Commissions executed on favourable terms.

CLENDENING BROS. HARDING, MAN.

Popular Pigs at Popular Prices.

We can ship young pigs, weaned, C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct, for \$7.00 apiece. They are purebred Yorkshires, and they are good ones. You'll need some breeding pigs next year. Buy now and save freight.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

I beg to announce to my numerous customers in the four Western Provinces that my Spring Pigs are **all sold**, and to thank them for their very liberal patronage for the past sixteen years. I have a number of Fine Sows bred for August and September Litters, and am now booking orders for Pigs from these litters.

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Canada's favorite Animal Artist will come to your ranch and paint your stock at reasonable prices.

Cuts for horsemen specialized.

My motto is Merit. All work guaranteed.

For particulars, apply

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Expert Live Stock and Farm Auctioneer

Write me before closing a date. Sales conducted in any part of Western Canada. Address,

J. R. LONG, J.P., Caron, Sask.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

This prize winning herd of milking Shorthorns won during 1908 at Regina Provincial; Saskatoon, Central Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alb.; and Prince Albert Fairs; 32 firsts, 16 seconds, 12 thirds, 6 championships and three grand championships. Both sexes for sale; also my championship herd bull Allister (Imp.). Yorkshires and Barred Rocks.

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Phone 375. Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

Bain Wagons are the best for Alberta.

J. A. WATT,

SALEM (Elora Station G.T.R. and C.P.R.)

My Sale offering includes twelve excellent young bulls, twenty heifers of high class breeding and individuality. See this offering from this great herd.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Ship me your hides. Ranchers having two or more can send along as cheap as if they had a hundred. Returns mailed the day we receive the hides. Prices on application.

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ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 33 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

EDMONTON SUMMER FAIR.

The big mid-summer carnival at the capital city, June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2, passed successfully into history. It had several distinctive characters. First it was visited by large crowds, it had many entries in the live stock sections, there were plenty of attractions and distractions, the races were unanimously voted poor, the weather was of a mixed variety and the whole show was in the aggregate pronounced a great success.

One thing was definitely settled by this year's fair and that is Edmonton can attract the crowds necessary to such an event. As to what the people came for is immaterial, they were there and took in the exhibition even on Thursday when the rain came down in torrents, the grounds were thronged and when the skies cleared an enjoyable afternoon was spent on the stand and among the exhibits. The result of this year's attendance removes all doubts as to the feasibility of holding an exhibition, and steps will be taken immediately to provide permanent quarters for the fair on higher grounds than those that have served in the past. Naturally the uncertainty of the future of the exhibition contributed too much uncertainty and inconvenience in holding this year's event. The buildings are small and not arranged for the easy display of the number of exhibits that were present and other facilities of a fair were noticeable by their absence. Yet after all every one enjoyed himself also herself. Inconvenience, rain and mud only added zest to the occasion. The several touches of nature, the result of mixing water and clay made all the spectators akin. Everywhere it was evident that business men and farmers were working unselfishly for the successful culmination of the show. Secretary A. G. Harrison discharged the many obligations of his office with the skill and equanimity of a Western fair manager, despite the alterations that were made necessary on account of the rain.

In one particular the management were open to severe criticism. On the second day of the fair a circus was held just outside the park gates. The responsibility for this distraction, of course, rested upon the city council, but as fifty per cent. of the members of the fair board is

Saskatchewan Provincial - - Exhibition - -

REGINA,
July 27-
28-29-30
1909

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

in all breeds of every description of stock bred and owned in the West. A finer, more up-to-date

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

than has ever yet been attempted in the Province.

Ample Police and Fire protection. Arrangements completed with the railway companies entering Regina for free return of all shipments originating on their systems to points of shipment. Excursion rates from all points.

Horticulture, Natural History, Home Work and Domestic manufactures given prominent place. Manufacturers, Merchants, Dealers and Inventors cordially invited to make exhibits. Every facility allowed for display, and Diplomas Granted for exhibits judged worthy of merit.

Special prizes for Grain Cleaning Machinery.

Good Racing. Good Purses. Good Horses. Large entries have already been made.

800 feet of Mid-Way. Good clean shows. Big electrical spectacle. Thrilling and entirely new grand stand attractions.

\$30,000.00 IN PRIZES AND PURSES.

Prize lists can be obtained on application.

Space entries should be applied for at once.

Following received from Mr. Aveline, President French Percheron Society, too late for Prize List: **Specials**—2 Silver Medals, one for each **Best Percheron Stallion** (Canadian registered), and **Best Percheron Mare** (Canadian registered).

Four Full Days of
Fun, Pleasure,
and Profit.

Don't forget the Dates
July 27-28-29-30,
1909, and

Remember the Dominion Exposition, Regina, 1911.

Vacation Time

Low Summer Holiday Fares

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

have many low summer rates to the East this year in connection with:

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"

DAILY

17.10k. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 9.25k.

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Choice of Lake Routes

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Longer, Higher, Wider Berths

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

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17.10k. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 9.25k.

7.30k. Arrive Duluth Leave 19.10k.

Choice of Rail Routes

These trains make connection in Winnipeg with trains from the West.

Fullest information from any Agent of the Canadian Northern Railway, or write:

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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

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Eggs for hatching at \$3.00 per setting.

Mrs. D. R. ROBINSON Wetaskiwin P.O.

Acclimatized Utility Breeds

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS

(Stock and eggs in season)
Incubators, Bone Mills and all necessary poultry supplies. Large illustrated catalog with instructions how to succeed with each breed, mailed free.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM
Parkdale, Manitoba

H. C. RICHARDS.

Breeder of White Wyandottes only
ESTABLISHED 1906

Awarded at Dominion Exhibition, 1908, two Firsts, one Second, and one Fourth.

At Western Fair, Winnipeg, Third Cockerel and Second Pullet.

At Calgary Show, 1909, two Firsts and two Thirds; also Silver Cup for best Display in White Wyandottes.

At Lethbridge, 1909, two Firsts and three Seconds; also Special for best Wyandotte Male (any color).

Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 for 15.

Address P.O. Box 1273, Calgary.

Yards, Upper Hillhurst.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Some choice cockerels and a limited number of pullets for sale. All farm raised, well grown, vigorous birds.

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Spruce Coulee, Duhamel, Alta.

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P.O. BOX 333, LETHBRIDGE.

Breeders of high class exhibition and utility stock of Barred White and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S.C. and R.C., White Leghorns and S.C. Brown Leghorns. We won over 100 first prizes in 1908. Eggs for hatching from all varieties, \$2.00 per 13, delivered at your station. The cash must accompany the order.

EGGS EGGS EGGS

Now is the time you want eggs! when you can get big prices for them. I will show how to make them lay and all about feeding and housing; this for only 20 cents. You will save this in less than a week. Write at once.
C. W. KREUTZIGER,
Waterloo, Ont.

J. J. RICHARDS, RED DEER, ALTA.

Breeder of pure bred Buff Orpingtons.
Eggs for hatching, 100 per 13 or 6.00 per hundred.
Our eggs and stock have always given satisfaction.

OLD CHIEF POULTRY YARDS

J. E. CLARKE & CO.



During the remainder of the season we will fill all orders for eggs from our Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons at rate of \$1.00 per setting.

Address: Box 1407,
Lethbridge, Alta.

drawn from the city council and the board of trade it is evident that the management could have kept the counter attraction away. But apparently it was considered good policy to have a circus in town at fair time. As to the soundness of this policy there should be no two opinions especially when the circus is not within the fair gates, and in any event a circus is not a creditable adjacent to an agricultural and industrial exhibition. This is something that both Edmonton and Calgary might well cogitate upon.

Among the agricultural exhibits the weak features were the purebred horses and grain. Shorthorn cattle, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Grades, Swine, Sheep and grade horses were out in large numbers and possessed a considerable degree of quality. Grains, grasses and other vegetable products might be more extensively shown since there are many outsiders who visit our fairs, and as for horses there should be more enterprise displayed in the breeding and showing of the most profitable class of farm animals.

As will be seen by the prize list there were not enough heavy horses to take up the money, but exceptionally good Clydesdales were shown by J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, and A. M. Ledingham, of Lacombe, the latter winning the championship for the best draft stallion with his 3-year-old Glendale by Allandale, just recently imported. This pitting of different breeds for grand championships, by the way, is a feature that should not be repeated. It is better to either award a championship of the breed or nothing at all in the way of championships. L. J. Scott, of Battleford, showed a very promising yearling Clydesdale, and A. M. Ledingham had out one of the sweetest of year-

For strength, endurance and good work the Massey-Harris Alberta Mower is a King.

T. A. McINNIS, Regina

Choice White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rock breeding stock for sale, \$5.00 a trio during July and August.

Write for prices on birds and eggs, also list of prize winnings.

BUFF ORPINGTONS BUFF LEGHORNS

For show and utility.
Ask for photos and information.

SCOTT'S,

Denoro, B.C., and Caledonia, Ontario.

WEST POULTRY YARDS

have for sale one and two year old Barred Rock and White Wyandotte hens and cockerels, from imported trap-nested bred to lay stock. Write for particulars, which will be cheerfully given. At the same time we will send you our book on the best plan yet discovered for hatching chickens. The book is free. You want the book if you do not want the hens or cockerels.

West Poultry Yards,

MILESTONE, - SASK.

ing fillies by the champion sire Hiawatha.

Among the light horses J. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., and C. J. Robert, of Edmonton, showed some very creditable Hackneys; W. Sporle, of Edmonton, made a display of some splendid Thoroughbreds headed by Cyclades who was sired by Cyllene, one of the most noted of English Thoroughbreds and sire of this year's winner of the Derby and Thousand guineas. The display of road horses was particularly fine and the entries of saddle horses were quite numerous.

The heavy draft and general purpose classes were judged by Alex. Innes, of Clinton, Ont., and the light classes by P. Farrel, of Woodstock, Ont.

The Shorthorn exhibit was made up of several herds. J. and R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, were on hand with their selections. Mr. J. H. Melick, of Edmonton, had out a tidy bunch, and a new exhibitor, Mr. Lyall, of Strome, who got most of his show string from Mr. John Ramsay, of Priddis, was on hand for his initial bow to Canadian show rings. In addition Jas. Wilson, of Innisfail, A. F. McGill, of Lacombe, Wm. Thirsk and J. Rye had selections from their herds. None of the Shorthorns were in very high fit, but the average finish was much higher than has been the case in the past at Edmonton. The outstanding animals were J. Caswell's champion bull, J. Wilson's yearling red bull, and R. W. Caswell's yearling roan, C. F. Lyall's champion cow and J. Wilson's yearling heifer. In the herds the honors went to Lyall, but for cow and progeny R. W. Caswell turned the tables.

Jas. Tough showed his string of Herefords in nice condition, and Aberdeen Angus were exhibited by Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, and Chas. Ellet, of Edmonton, the former winning the herd prize after close competition, his females more than compensating for Ellet's bulls' superiority.

All the prizes in the beef cattle sections were awarded by Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, who represents the third generation of Drydens as Shorthorn cattle breeders.

In some sections the ringside talent differed with the judge, but we can accept Mr. Dryden's judgment on beef cattle as final.

Dairy cattle had some especially fine representatives. The bull herd from Brampton, Ont., illustrated the

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Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

virtue of the Jerseys, while A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, J. J. Richard, of Red Deer, and J. A. Davis, of Clover Bar, made the showing of Ayrshires. Trimble's entries were particularly fine and won the bulk of the prize money in bulls, with Richard's leading in the heifer sections.

The large number of grade cattle of both types shown is evidence that the farmers near Edmonton are taking a keen interest in improving their stock.

The judge of the dairy cattle also of the swine was Mr. G. H. Hutton, of Lacombe.

* * *

Swine.

The bacon breeds of hogs were well represented, the Yorkshires having the largest number on exhibition. The championship for the best boar of the bacon breeds was a close one the decision finally falling to Mr. Smeltzer's Yorkshire.

T. A. Cox, of Brantford, made a strong showing of Berkshires also of Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. The published prize list gives the full details of the awards.

You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or
THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind;
\$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Vari-
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MR. FARMER



HOW DO YOU KNOW

what you get when you buy? How do you know what you get paid for when you sell? **YOU DON'T UNLESS YOU HAVE**

A FAIRBANK'S SCALE

THEN YOU KNOW EXACTLY

Would you take money paid you without counting it—of course not—the Northwest Farmer is the most prosperous and intelligent in the world. He needs and buys the best machinery. A Scale is a Weighing Machine. Unless it is accurately and substantially built it cannot continue to weigh right. FAIRBANKS INVENTED THE PLATFORM SCALE IN 1830. You know that ever since they have been the standard for Governments, Railroads and all discriminating buyers. Don't buy a scale because it is cheap. Good material and good workmanship are worth a fair price.

You Need This Scale

to weigh you grain, cattle, feed, farm produce, etc.

It will help you watch the condition of your live stock and keep track of what your farm produces. PUT IT IN YOUR BARN FLOOR, the best and most convenient place. It doesn't take up any room. All you need for the frame of our 5 TON 14 FOOT SCALE IS SIX TIMBERS, 2—6in. x 8in., 14ft. long; 2—4in. x 6in., 14ft. long; 2—3in. x 8in., 8ft. long; and YOU CAN USE THE TIMBERS ALREADY IN YOUR BARN, AND THE FLOORING FOR THE WEIGHING PLATFORM — that will save you money. Once installed you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

IT IS EASILY SET UP, it's no trouble at all to install A FAIRBANKS WAGON AND STOCK SCALE. We supply full and simple directions which anyone will understand.

The first cost to you will be less and the satisfaction greater, from the use of this scale, than would be the case if you experimented with others.



Fairbanks Wagon and Stock Scale.

We Will Sell This Scale To You On Easy Terms And Pay the Freight To Your Station.

Don't hesitate because you are short of ready money to pay in full. Write us to-day and get some use out of the scale. Pay for it as you can. We will trust you.

YOU OUGHT TO HAVE

one of these scales in your house. Its cost is low—a mere nothing compared to its great value. It will save your wife a lot of time and worry. You can also use it in the dairy for light weighing.

The Richelieu is a strong scale nicely finished, with brass beam and polished scoop. The scoop will weigh from ½ oz. to 44 lbs., and on the platform you can weigh from ¼ to 244 lbs.



Richelieu Union Scale.

THIS SCALE

is largely used by farmers and is an excellent weighing machine for weighing up to 2,000 lbs. It is easily moved from point to point and is very handy in the dairy or for weighing feed, ice, etc.

No farm is complete without this scale. The price is reasonable. Terms easy.



Dominion Platform Scale

Our Scale Factory at Sherbrooke, Que. is the largest in Canada.

It is equipped with every known appliance for making accurate and durable scales. Our great volume of business insures the most economical production — hence FAIRBANKS SCALES are sold to you at the lowest price consistent with their quality.

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THIS COUPON IS WORTH MONEY

Fill it in stating what scales you are interested in and mail it to us to-day. We will then send you our free catalogue and tell you all about our scales and how farmers are making money with them.

Should you wish to buy a truck later, this coupon filled in and signed will entitle you to a discount of 10 per cent.

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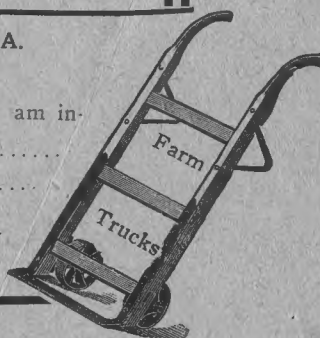
Gentlemen,—

Please send me, free of all charges, your catalogue of Farm Scales. I am interested in

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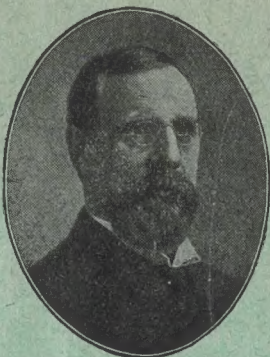
Town:

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If you farm for profit, you need one of my scales

Only my scales are sold direct from the one Canadian maker who has made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.



MANSON CAMPBELL

I will make the price right and the terms easy

You can't farm right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President

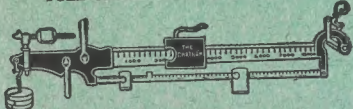
EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy.

There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

This Scale is COMPLETE.

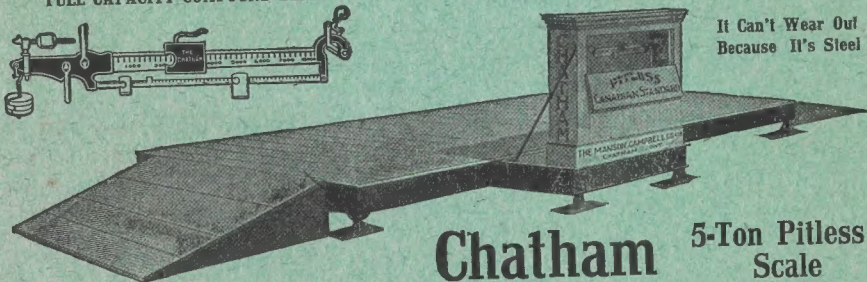
Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. Read Mr. MacLean's letter below. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



Can't Get Out of Order.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong—built so well, tested so carefully.



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel

Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Mr. W. F. MacLean M.P. for East York, Says This About The Scale:

Donlands Farm, Ont, July 2nd, 1908.

"Some days ago the Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale ordered from you came to hand. The farm foreman and another man went to work at it in the morning, and in the afternoon they had it all set up and were weighing on it before supper. The directions were so explicit, and the parts so simple that they had no trouble in putting the scale together and verifying the weighing capacity. As well as being useful for weighing hay and straw and things of that kind, it is very useful for weighing cattle and other live stock. One good way of selling horses is to be able to give their exact weight; and the way to get most for cattle and hogs is to know their weight before leaving the farm. Your scales are admirably adapted for every kind of work on the farm."

W. F. MACLEAN.

Big Enough For Any Scale Use.

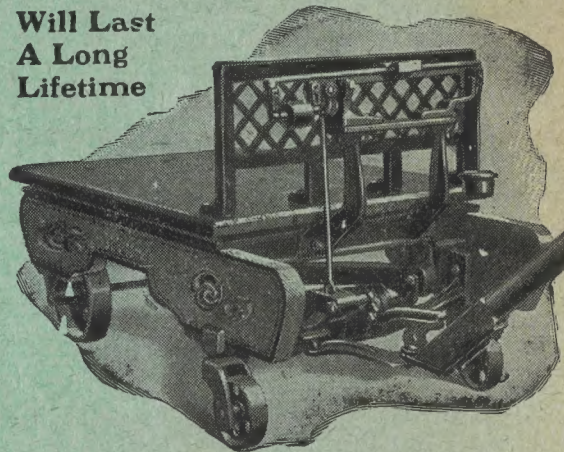
The Chatham's Platform is 8 x 14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, on easy terms, and fully warranted in every way.

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You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

The Scale Every Farm Needs Weighs Up To 2000 Lbs. Accurately

Will Last A Long Lifetime



Chatham Portable Barn Scale

is the handiest truck scale built—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. Warranted in every way. Priced low enough to suit you. Terms to suit you, too, if you wish credit.

THE SAFEST SCALE TO BUY

No other scale is so fully worth your money. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop—so scale must weigh right even if not standard level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or more. Send for description, prices, etc.

YOU CAN AFFORD THIS SCALE



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Lowest Priced 1000 lb. Scale in the World

Address Warehouse Nearest You For Booklet, Price, Terms, Etc.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

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